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ATLANTIC EDITION THREE CENTS IN GREAT BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

France Plans to Dam Up Reich As New Danubian Bloc Looms

Roman Catholic Union in
Central Europe Be-
ing Urged

Revisionists Held
Serious Handicap

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Feb. 3.—Two rival plans
for reconciliation and reconstruction
in the Danubian area have suddenly
emerged from important discussions
now going on here at Paris among
leading statesmen of half the coun-
tries of Europe. One is for the for-
mation of a "Roman Catholic bloc"
in Central Europe; the other for a
wider grouping in which Russia,
Turkey and other states would also
be included.

The discussions first began to take
shape when the Danubian and east
European rulers were in London for
King George's funeral. They have
since been extended to include Paris.
Around them is a welter of rumors:
That the Hapsburgs are about to
return to Austria; that their return
has been indefinitely postponed; that
Russia and Roumania are about to
sign a treaty of alliance; that the
old Danubian pact is about to be
revived, and so on.

Vatican Much Concerned
The present diplomatic activity,
the Monitor is informed, arises from
the fact that the Vatican is seriously
concerned about the weakening
position of Italy in Europe and its
consequent effect on the indepen-
dence of Austria. The Vatican is,
therefore, understood to be seeking
to sponsor a political regrouping in
Central Europe.

Hence Chancellor Kurt Schus-
nigg's recent visit to Prague and the



Pierre Etienne Flandin
Minister of Foreign Affairs of France
in Talks With Danubian Statesmen

visit of the Austrian Foreign Min-
ister, Dr. Egon Berger-Waldeneck,
to Budapest. Hence also Prince von
Starbemberg's diplomatic activities
at London, of which more will be
told in a moment.

Difficulties in the Way
There is reason to believe that
Czechoslovakia thinks well of the
idea of a Roman Catholic bloc. But
there are difficulties. First is the
long-standing Czech-Hungarian dis-
pute. Second is the decided coolness
of the other two partners of the
Little Entente, namely, Yugoslavia
and Roumania.

The new bloc would mean the end
(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Flandin Urges Combine
of Central With East-
ern States

Important Parleys
Center in Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, Feb. 3.—Turning back
with redoubled zeal to her tradi-
tional policy of organized collective
security, France is today in the
midst of a fresh supreme effort to
erect a gigantic diplomatic dam
against German expansion east-
ward.

The formation of a single solid
bloc, uniting almost the whole of
central and eastern Europe—including
Austria, the Little Entente, the
Balkan Entente and the Soviets—
in an attempt to preserve Austria's
independence and thus to check any
revival of Germany's "Drang nach
Osten"—this is understood to be the
French Government's ambitious
goal in the significant series of diplo-
matic conferences now under way
at Paris.

Distinguished Conference
King Carol of Roumania and his
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nicho-
las Titulescu, King Boris of Bul-
garia, Prince Ernest Rudiger von
Starbemberg of Austria, Prince Paul
of Yugoslavia, Dr. Tewfik Aras, Tur-
key's Foreign Minister, and Maxim
Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for For-
eign Affairs—there are some of the
sovereigns and representatives of
eastern European powers with whom
France's new Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Pierre Etienne Flandin, has
conferred and is now conferring in-
tensively.

"Maintenance of Austrian indepen-
dence is the 'sine qua non' of any
lasting peace in Central Europe,"
this semi-official declaration in to-
day's Temps strikes the keynote of
the important conversations now un-
der way in Paris.

Would Halt "Anschluss"
France is apprehensive of an
"Anschluss" whether in the form of
an open or a disguised annexation
of Austria by Germany and is fear-
ful lest the Reich proceed to re-
establishment of the neutral zone in
the Rhineland. Consequently France
is endeavoring to tighten her alli-
ance with the Little Entente, whose
security, in the French view, is di-
rectly conditional on an indepen-
dent Austria.

Until the failure of the Hoare-
Laval plan, Pierre Laval, M. Flan-
din's predecessor, focused his efforts
on retaining Italy's friendship and
on preparing for an eventual
Franco-German rapprochement. M.
Flandin, on the other hand, has not
only approved shifting the empha-
sis of French foreign policy back to-
ward Britain but is also seeking for
closer contact with France's eastern
allies, the Little Entente and Russia.

Russia in Italy's Place?
The substitution of Russia for
Italy as the defender of Austria's
independence has undoubtedly been
(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Tokyo Moves On China Held To Aid Soviet

Border Incidents Believed
Covering Strong Drive
in North China

'No Compromise'

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Feb. 3.—Japan will pur-
sue an uncompromising policy in
China, making no concessions, and
entering into no discussions, if the
recommendations of Maj. Gen. Ren-
suke Isogai, the military attaché at
Shanghai and the outstanding rep-
resentative of the Japanese Army in
China, are followed. On the other
hand, it seems probable that Japan's
course in Mongolia is likely to be
more cautious.

General Isogai has returned to
Tokyo for a series of important con-
ferences with high military authori-
ties on all phases—political, eco-
nomic and financial—of the Chinese
situation, beginning today.

Tells Chiang What to Do
His views, which are widely pub-
licized through a number of press
interviews, are that China's Gen-
eralissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, must
abandon resistance to Japan and
Manchoukuo and drop his demand
for the abolition of extraterritorial-
ity.

General Isogai stated that either
General Chiang should sever con-
nections with the Kuomintang or the
Kuomintang should change its pol-
icies on these questions.

**General Isogai—who told your
correspondent at Shanghai that the
Kuomintang does not represent the
Chinese masses and should be drasti-
cally reorganized—believes the
proposed Sino-Japanese negotia-
tions at Nanking useless, even harm-
ful, and that the Japanese demands
in advance are unreasonable.**

Full Negotiations
With General Isogai certainly not
alone among Japanese military lead-
ers in advocating a strong policy and
with the rising tide of Chinese Na-
tionalism forcing Chiang Kai-shek
to walk warily, the prospects for
these negotiations leading to posi-
tive and tangible results seem dim.
The Tokyo and Nanking foreign
offices are both apparently awaiting
concrete proposals from the other
side.

Litvinoff's London Visit
The Japanese press today gives
some prominence to rumors that
Maxim Litvinoff's recent visit to
London may lead to Anglo-Soviet
co-operation first in the political and
then in the economic sphere. The
Foreign Office spokesman, however,
declined all apprehension in this
connection, characterizing the Euro-
pean political relationship as
changeable and unstable.

**Japan has reason for concern over
anything calculated to stiffen the
Soviet attitude for the Manchou-
kuo border situation remains very
strained.**

Border Incidents
Undeclared hostilities have pro-
ceeded for weeks on the frontier of
Outer Mongolia and the recent mu-
tini of a company of Manchoukuo
soldiers near Michan on the eastern
border of Manchoukuo was followed
by skirmishing wherein the Soviet
troops participated, according to
Japanese communiques. The latest
(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Experts Press Ban On Italian Exports

By the Associated Press
Geneva, Feb. 3.—STIFFENING the "Buy
Nothing From Italy" boy-
cott was recommended Feb. 1 by
a committee of sanctions ex-
perts.
Under this sanction goods
manufactured in Italy and ex-
ported to a non-sanctionist coun-
try (for example, Austria or
Hungary) can be re-exported to
sanctionist countries, provided
their cost has been increased in
the non-sanctionist land by 25
per cent.
The committee voted this per-
centage should be raised to 50
per cent and some experts re-
commended even 75 per cent. A
considerable quantity of Italian
goods, the committee says, is
leaping into sanctionist coun-
tries by evasion of the existing
25 per cent stipulation.

Transport of Oil Is Sanction Issue As Experts Meet

By Sisley Huddleston
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Feb. 3.—The committee
of experts charged with the exami-
nation of the conditions regulating
the commerce and transport of
petroleum today with the intention
of presenting a report at an early
date.

The purpose of this committee is
to determine for the League of Na-
tions whether an oil embargo
against Italy is an advisable step
toward ending the war in East
Africa. Dr. R. Marte Gomez of
Mexico was elected president of
the committee. Dr. Cesar Zumbeta
of Venezuela announced that he was
attending the meeting merely as an
observer, and Poland declined to
send a representative on the ground
that it exports no oil to Italy.

Producers and Transporters
The composition of the commit-
tee reveals the fact that a new ele-
ment of the problem has been dis-
covered. It is not only the produc-
tion of oil that matters; perhaps even
more important is transport.

There are representatives of
transporting countries such as
Britain, France, Norway and Swe-
den, which possess tankers, besides
delegates of the principal producing
countries—Argentina, Iraq, Iran,
Mexico, Roumania, Russia and
Venezuela, all of which obtain more
than a million tons of oil annually.

**Sweden also manufactures large
quantities of synthetic alcohol fuel
from cellulose which can be used
for automobiles, but not for air-
planes.**

Effect on Embargo
The tanker question has come
into particular prominence and it
is asked whether nonmembers could
not render an embargo null by per-
mitting their tankers to be used in
Italian trade.

Preliminary figures, subject to re-
vision, show that Britain, Norway
and Holland own ships capable of
carrying 4,250,000 tons, while the
United States owns 388 ships, of a
capacity of 2,491,000 tons. Italy
solders 67 ships and 20,000 tons of
Italian needs could be supplied by
40 ships, and 100,000, it is declared,
suffice for war purposes.

It is obvious that a special study
(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Church Council Sees Threat To Civil Liberties

Calls Fascist Repression
Worse Than Any Rad-
ical Effect on Nation

Urge Action Against It

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—American
civil liberties are seriously endan-
gered by the "Fascist repression
sweeping across America," of which
the "comfortable class" is hardly
aware, but which is bearing heavily
upon the "disinherited, the ex-
ploited, the under-privileged of the
nation," according to the report of
a survey by the council for social
action of the Congregational and
Christian Churches in America
made public here today.

Issued under the title, "New At-
tacks Upon Liberties," the study
which Alfred Schmalz, associate di-
rector of the council, is editor, de-
plores the "wave of repressive legis-
lation that has engulfed the country
during the past year," and holds
that the enactment of the "loyalty
oath for teachers and the proposed
"gag" measures now before Congress
are contrary to American principles
of liberty and democracy.

Civil Liberty Endangered
"In America, the problem of civil
liberty has become more than a
theoretical defense of our constitu-
tional rights," the report declares.
"We are experiencing the denial of
our elemental rights which is the
sign of the presence of Fascist forces
at work in our national life. 'Oust
the Reds' is the slogan, but the real-
ity of the matter is that the wave of
repression threatens to engulf lib-
eral, progressive and radical alike."
"The crucial struggle for civil lib-
erty today is among tenant farmers
and industrial workers, fighting for
economic emancipation and security.
It is a struggle which has not won
the favor of employers and owners.
Chief among their weapons are the
overriding of the constitutional
rights of workers and farmers
through the courts, the police, the
militia and by vigilantism and night
riding."

Must Be Vigilant
The "more or less comfortably
placed" whose only contact with the
enforced law is through the oc-
casional traffic violation, the survey
continues, "must be ready to give
aid to groups and individuals with
whom it may be in contact only
rarely."

"We must stop talking about 'lib-
erty' and begin doing something to
protect concrete liberties," it de-
clares. "In our liberal communities
we must be eternally vigilant, pro-
testing every violation of free
speech, free press and free assem-
bly."

Must Face Vilification
"They will be called 'agitators,'
'aliens,' 'Communists.' Their cases
will be misrepresented; they will be
discovered; they must learn to
through the phrases of those who
are denying them the constitutional
rights of free Americans and register
our protest in no uncertain terms."

The survey singles out for special
condemnation the Kramer session
bill, holding their enactment will be
a serious curtailment of American
liberties.

"We must not be misled by the
wording of section laws," the re-
port states. "The best counsel is to
discover how sinister laws have been
used, who supports them and
whether they tend toward Fascist
suppression of free speech."

**"We move quickly to the loss of
all civil liberties when we deny even
to Communists the right to speak**

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Roosevelt Advises Congress to Repeal Crop Control Acts

In Special Message President Urges Prompt Action
on Cotton, Tobacco and Potato Measures—Gets
Jump on Supreme Court If Congress Acts

Latest Move Is Thought to Indicate
Change in Strategy by the New Deal

All Three Regulatory Devices Were Affiliates of AAA Nul-
lified by Court and Faced Like Fate—Potato
Curb Was Generally Most Unpopular

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—President Roosevelt beat the Supreme
Court to the tape today, for as the court was again postponing a
ruling on the legality of TVA, the President recommended, in a
special message to Congress, the prompt repeal of the cotton,
tobacco, and potato control acts.

All three were in the firing-line of constitutionalism, and had
been almost implicitly declared
illegal in the AAA decision on
Jan. 6. It was only a matter of time
—and costly, slow legal procedure—
before the court would get to
throwing them out of the window.
President Roosevelt's terse mes-
sage read:

Brief and to the Point
I recommend to the Congress
the prompt repeal of the Act of
April 21, 1934, as amended, known
as the "Bankhead Cotton Act"; of
the Act of June 28, 1934, as
amended, known as the "Kerr-
Smith Tobacco Act"; and of Title
Two of the Act of Aug. 24, 1935,
known as the "Potato Act of 1935."

This recommendation is made
because of the termination of the
program of agricultural produc-
tion adjustment under the Act of
May 12, 1933, as amended, known
as the "Agricultural Adjustment
Act," to which the three acts men-
tioned were auxiliary.
It was just two years ago that the
Administration and Congress were
moving to the measures of crop con-
trol which the President urged nulli-
fied. The Bankhead Cotton Act,
passed by the House 251 to 115, and
in the Senate by 46 to 39, provided
that 10,000,000 bales be fixed for the
maximum crop, and that any excess
production be curbed by a prohibi-
tory tax.

Acted to Peg Cotton
The price of cotton was artificially
maintained by promise of 10 cents
a pound. Growers would not sell be-
low this figure, so values were
pegged.

Similarly, tobacco was controlled
by voluntary plans of crop restric-
tion whereby any excess was saddled
with an overwhelming tax. Tax re-
bate slips were given growers in the
amount of their quota. This method
of control was outstandingly suc-
cessful in bringing high prices to
tobacco-growing regions, and prosper-
ity reigned in towns long dor-
mant. The cost was borne by the
consumer and the taxpayer.

The Potato Act has never been
in operation. It was disapproved
by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of
Agriculture, and Chester C. Davis,
Administrator of the AAA, and they
refused to carry out its provisions,
basing the decision on an ab-
sence of funds.

Lost Before It Started
Under the act, the Secretary of
Agriculture was to have fixed an
economic potato crop each year—
Secretary Wallace set 226,600,000
bushels as the 1936 crop for sale—
and quotas were worked out for each
individual farmer selling over five
bushels of potatoes each year. Tax-
exemption stamps were to be issued
to farmers to the amount of their
quota.

Farmers selling potatoes without a
tax-exemption stamp were subject
to a \$1000 maximum fine or one
year's imprisonment. Other pen-
alties, and elaborate regulations were
provided.
The drastic terms of the bill, as
well as the difficulties of enforce-
ment, produced a flood of opposi-
tion, and administration discipina-
tion to apply its provisions. It was
possibly the most unpopular bill in
the whole range of current legisla-
tion.

President Seeks Advantage
But the Potato Act was declared
by critics to be a logical result of
the other compulsive crop control
measures. Now all three main pillars
in the structure of compulsory crop
control are due to fall at once, un-
dermined by the Supreme Court and
dynamited directly by the President.
This is the first legislation threat-
ened by the court which President
Roosevelt has sought to have re-
pealed, and the act may mark a new
turn in administrative strategy. The
implication—perhaps overdrawn—is
that the President is now trying to
get ahead of the court in its demoli-
tion of its structure.

The same crop control, effective
through rewards and not by com-
pulsion, would be provided in the
new farm bill already introduced in
the Senate, approved by the Senate
Agricultural Committee, and re-
ported out favorably in the House
today by its Agricultural Commit-
tee.

**States Can Tax RFC
Bank Stock According
To the Supreme Court**
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—In an
opinion further clarifying the rela-
tionship between the federal and
state governments, the Supreme
Court held today that Maryland may
tax preferred stock of the Baltimore
National Bank owned by the Recon-
struction Finance Corporation.
The unanimous decision, applica-
ble in all states, was delivered by
Justice Cardozo.
Provisions of a 1932 Louisiana law
(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The World's Day

Monday, Feb. 3

Supreme Court—TVA Decision Kept Waiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
The United States Supreme Court keeps the matter in suspense an-
other week, at least, delivering no opinion today on the constitutionality
of the TVA. Next Monday becomes the earliest date a ruling can be
expected.
Decisions rendered today included a verdict that Maryland may tax
\$1,000,000 worth of preferred stock of the Baltimore National Bank
owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
Another decision found a Louisiana law governing payment of with-
drawing members of building and loan associations unconstitutional.

Naval Parley—Rumors of Break-Up Heard

London—Talk of breaking up the London Naval Conference was
heard in diplomatic quarters here today, according to the Associated
Press.
Discouragement surged over the conference in the wake of differences
between Great Britain and France over acceptance of Germany as a co-
signatory of the prospective naval treaty.
French apprehension over German naval strength is seen at the base
of French intransigence, which clouds the period of amity that has
prevailed since Japan bolted the parley.

Steel Prices—Sprague Holds for Lowering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington—Steel mills continue to collect hisses until it appears
they will be elected "the villain of the 1936 depression." Prof. O. M. W.
Sprague of Harvard University, anti-New Deal critic and a star fallen
from the New Deal galaxy, adds his vote to those who have already
made steel rails symbolize monopolistic pegging of prices.
In a week-end speech in New York, Professor Sprague said:
"A 20 per cent reduction in steel prices and an 80 per cent capacity
production will do more to bring down the deficit than could any of
the experiments expected of the politicians."
Elaboration of viewpoints on monopoly's role in the depression:
Page 13.

Neutrality—Pittman Hints at Waiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington—Senator Hiram Johnson of California, unyielding
isolationist, is seen today as successfully checkmating the drafting of
an effective American neutrality policy. Through his obstructionist
tactics in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator is
believed to have thwarted any immediate prospect of enhanced Presi-
dential power to embargo war-time trade.
Senator Johnson released a testimony by former Judge John Bassett
Moore, firm defender of America's neutral rights. He stigmatized the
proposed neutrality bills as a curious blend of homicidal with suicidal
mania. "The net effect of his testimony is characterized today as more
pyrotechnic than vote-influencing."

Red Sea—France Seeks New Gibraltar?

Paris—France's entry into the international fight to gain control
of Sheikh Said, at the extreme southwestern end of Arabia, a potential
Gibraltar of the Red Sea, was seen by diplomats with the departure of
mission from Djibouti, French Somaliland, to sign a treaty of friend-
ship with the Imam of Yemen, the Associated Press reports.
France has long claimed Sheikh Said, although it became the property
of the Imam of Yemen in 1918 after the World War.

MacDonald—Wins By-Election to Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
London—Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister of Great
Britain, has regularized his presence in the Cabinet by regaining a seat
in Parliament. In the by-election for the Scottish University's seat, he
topped his opponents, Prof. Dewar Gibbs, Scottish Nationalist and D.
Gleghorn Thomson, Laborite.
A Cabinet minister must have a seat in Parliament. In the general
elections last fall, Mr. MacDonald lost his seat yet was continued as Lord
(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Planes Ready to Aid Ice-Bound Towns
Cold Spell Enters 18th Consecutive Day
Goodwin Blasts Lack of Heat at 100 Nashua
Curley Budget Hit by Tax Federation Head
Supreme Court Ruling Sought on Beano
Edwards Will Carry On Rotch Plans

These and other interesting features and news stories will
be found in the local section of this edition.

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Flying Flivver's \$700 Cost Zooms To \$1750 Level

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The \$700 airplane, sponsored by the U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce, will cost \$1750, the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences has been informed by T. P. Wright, director of engineering of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Not even mass production on an automobile scale will bring the price at present under this, he said, because of the weight barrier.

A million planes, he explained, on the bureau's model and by auto production methods would cost 95 cents a pound. A million cars, which this plane was projected to imitate, cost only 22 cents a pound.

Weight Issue

The difference, the fourfold extra cost of the plane, Mr. Wright said, is due to the necessity for light weight. The materials at present do not exist for producing this light weight at costs on a par with the family automobile.

The plane specified for \$700 retail sale by the bureau, Mr. Wright said, was to carry a useful load of 700 pounds, have a light weight of 1100 pounds, gross weight 1800 pounds, engine of 100 to 125 horsepower, high speed of 125 to 150 miles and 1000 all metal.

The proposed price was to be attained by manufacturing not less than 10,000 of the flying flivvers. Mr. Wright, analyzing possibilities of every part, said the minimum selling price of this plane, in 10,000 lots, figures at \$1200.

Might Cut Price

Knocking off profits and changing some of the bureau's specifications, he said, might cut the price to \$1750. But at that rate he said the price might prevent the manufacture of the 10,000.

He showed that cost a pound of planes drops enormously with manufacture of large numbers—numbers, which at present are only dreams for airplanes.

Thus a cost of \$3.20 a pound figured for 1000 planes drops to \$1.90 a pound on 10,000 planes, and to 95 cents on 1,000,000 of them. That leaves planes costing nearly four times the price of autos.

Mountain peaks would broadcast their own barometric pressures and make flying safer under a plan suggested by the bureau.

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Game Warden Feeds Birds From Airplane

By the Associated Press
Westboro, Mass., Feb. 3. **GAME WARDEN JAMES A. GPECK** of Westboro is feeding his feathered charges from an airplane.

Westboro pilots flew low over snow-drifted wooded areas, fields and meadows yesterday to drop mixed grains to Mr. Gpeck's game birds. They distributed 400 pounds of grain.

The fliers said they saw several coveys of quail and pheasants and later found them devouring the food.

gested to the institute by L. P. Harrison, of the United States Weather Bureau.

Government Contends Cheap Plane Possible

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Government officials contend that a safe plane can be built for the ordinary citizen for less than \$1000 despite assertions of an engineer that the cost will be \$1750.

Eugene L. Vidal, Commerce Department air chief, said planes already are being produced to sell for around \$1400, and that use of automobile engines would greatly reduce this figure.

The Commerce Department simultaneously announced figures showing the nation's commercial air lines carried the largest number of passengers in their history in 1935. The total was 746,946, a gain of 61 per cent over 1934. Pounds of express also jumped from 2,133,191 in 1934 to 3,222,397 in 1935.

Military Aircraft Building Outnumbered

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—E. E. Wilson, vice-president of the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, Inc., reported at the annual meeting here that commercial and private airplanes built in the United States during the last year of record totaled nearly four times the number of military aircraft produced.

The period was between Sept. 20, 1934, and Sept. 20, 1935, the months of record, he said. The figures were 750 commercial and private planes, a slight increase over the preceding 12 months' period, and 234 for military use.

Worcester Airport 'Bombed' in Army Aviation Maneuvers

MINEOLA, N. Y., Feb. 3 (AP)—Army bombing planes roared down from Concord, N. H., Saturday and theoretically destroyed Mitchell Field, the army's great air base on Long Island, while attack planes from the field were busy strafing the airport at Worcester, Mass.

It was a beautiful Alphonse and Gaston gesture on the part of the rival airlines and private planes, a slight increase over the preceding 12 months' period, and 234 for military use.

Things will be different today, headquarters at Mitchell Field promised, for then the bombers will return and a score of pursuit ships will rise to intercept them.

Six bombers roared over Mitchell Field today and theoretically raised havoc, but Mitchell Field did not even see them. The attackers were 15,000 feet high and lost to sight. Nine big planes had started out from Concord, but three were forced to return because of trouble with their landing gear. The maneuvers are intended to test such problems of men and material under winter conditions.

At Worcester, the 10 invaders were very plainly to be seen, headquarters reported.

Twenty pursuit planes, commanded by Major A. F. Herold of Barksdale Field, La., arrived shortly before the bombers passed above the field and were being serviced during the attack.

The Martin bombers—the army's latest model—went to Concord from Langley Field, Va. They are under Major B. M. Giles.

WPA Promotes Tours For North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Works Progress Administration has made the Chamber of Commerce its headquarters for the Federal writers' projects to be carried out in Mecklenburg county. A staff of field and research workers, representing the American Guild, will be engaged in Mecklenburg gathering detailed information on the county's scenic, historical and industrial interests and possibilities.

Henry G. Alsberg of Washington, director of the Federal writers' projects has written Clarence O. Kuester of the Chamber of Commerce as follows: "The information will be digested for the Guide but the original articles, maps, and photographs will be left with each city, county and State for preparing local guides. The quickening of interest in local tours will cause an improvement in traffic in and about each city. To make access to each community easy and pleasurable for strangers, the Guide will outline sightseeing tours especially designed to accommodate them."

Railroad Equipment Installed

NEW YORK (AP)—New equipment installed on the nation's railroads in 1935 included 8903 freight cars, 40 steam locomotives and 102 electric engines, the Association of American Railroads announced. For 1934 the additions to rolling stock were 24,103 new freight units, 50 steam and 31 electric locomotives.

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Roosevelt Prize Invites Youth To Write on Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A new annual prize was set up in the field of literature today in an announcement by Doubleday, Doran & Co. that it had established the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Award, which will carry with it a prize of \$2500 for the best book manuscript on "any political, economic or social phase of contemporary American life or of America's foreign relations."

The competition is limited to authors whose work has not yet been published in book form. Announcement of the award was made through Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late President, now a member of the publishing firm, who will serve on the board of five judges chosen to represent "not only men distinguished in their lines, but who represent a balance of attainments." He described the plan as born of two ideas, the first being his father's strong belief in political thought and study; and the second, that young people should be encouraged.

"The publishers feel that this award will further the ideals so nobly advanced by the late President Roosevelt," the publishers' statement reads; "it will serve to maintain increased interest among men of letters in those spheres of American life and government, which the twenty-sixth President of the United States devoted so great a part of his career."

Knowing Government

"It was his belief that the happiness of a people depended on a knowledge and understanding of their government, their education, their relationship with others within and without their borders, as well as of the social problems of their respective countries. They felt too, that whatever sound knowledge regarding these matters might be obtained should be placed directly in the hands of the people to whom it would be most valuable. It is this that the Theodore Roosevelt award aims to accomplish."

Judges

The five Americans composing the board of judges are Prof. Roscoe Pound, dean of the faculty of law of Harvard University; Dr. Harold W. Ladd, president of Princeton University; Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, president of Brookings Institution; Dr. Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; and Colonel Roosevelt, who was Governor General of the Philippines and of Porto Rico during the Hoover Administration.

By the conditions of the award, the manuscripts must be typewritten, not less than 65,000 words in length, and must reach the judges not later than Jan. 6, 1937, which is the anniversary of the passing of Theodore Roosevelt. They should be addressed to the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Committee, Garden City, Long Island.

Meant for Book

The judges' decision will be announced not later than March 30, 1937, and the prize-winning manuscript will be published in book form by the sponsoring firm. The award is an outright prize, and in addition to it usual book royalties will be paid.

While the broadest possible interpretation will be placed on the limits set for the subject matter, the announcement stresses that the basis of judgment will favor the manuscript containing material of value to Americans "in such form that wide numbers of people may read, understand and enjoy it."

Other major points governing the award will be the contents and scholarship of the manuscript, its readability and its literary quality.

Lutheran Volume Sold to Cornell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A Lutheran catechism, published in Iceland in 1576, soon after that country had seen its first printing press, has been sold to the collection of Old Norse literature at Cornell University. This little volume was one of the first to proclaim Protestantism in that country.

Through the university's official agent, Halldor Hermannsson, professor of Scandinavian languages and literatures, the catechism was purchased from the son of an English clergyman who had turned it over to a London auctioneer for sale. The latter, upon learning that Cornell was the purchaser, had communicated with Professor Hermannsson and the deal was closed.

According to Professor Hermannsson the book had probably been taken from Iceland to one of the auction shops in Copenhagen in the eighteenth century and had then found its way to England.

The foundations of Cornell's precedence in the Icelandic field were laid at the opening of the university in 1868 when Willard Fiske became the first professor of Icelandic manuscripts and books, was appointed librarian and professor of North European languages. On his passing in 1904, Professor Fiske bequeathed to Cornell what is regarded as one of the greatest collections of Icelandic literature in the world.

The facilities which Cornell University offers for teaching the Icelandic and Scandinavian languages and literatures attracts between 30 and 40 students a year.

Seven Workers Lost In Parker Dam Fire

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3 (AP)—Seven workmen were burned fatally today when fire destroyed a dormitory at the Parker Dam construction camp on the Colorado River.

Parker Dam is being built approximately 100 miles south of Boulder Dam to divert a portion of the Colorado River into the \$20,000,000 aqueduct being built by the Metropolitan Water District of Los Angeles and near by communities. The Parker Dam has been the focal point of a bitter dispute between Arizona and California over the water rights of the Colorado River, now harnessed by Boulder Dam.

States Can Tax RFC Bank Stock, Says Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

making retroactive changes in the method of paying off withdrawing members of building and loan associations were held unconstitutional today by the Supreme Court.

In a unanimous opinion delivered by Justice Roberts, the court reversed a ruling of the Louisiana Supreme Court holding the Louisiana National Building and Loan Association valid.

Permanent, Says Roberts

Justice Roberts said the law was not temporary but permanent.

The provisions were challenged as an "arbitrary redistribution of wealth" by three owners of \$67,400 of stock in four associations.

The legislation was passed while the late Senator Huey P. Long dominated the State Legislature.

In the Baltimore case, Maryland's highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals, had held the stock was subject to state taxation.

State tax commission attorneys contended to the Supreme Court that the RFC did not perform an essential governmental function and hence its \$1,000,000 of stock should be taxed.

The Bank's Contentions

Asserting that "no state may tax the property or instrumentalities of the United States," the bank contended the RFC "is an arm or department of the Federal Government."

As a "friend of the court," the RFC had contended:

"In the absence of consent by Congress, property acquired and held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a corporate instrumentality of the United States, in the performance of governmental functions, is not subject to state taxation."

The stock was purchased by the RFC to aid in establishing the bank pursuant to a plan of reorganization of the Baltimore Trust Company which did not resume business after the 1933 bank holiday.

Adverse State Decisions

The Maine Supreme Court and a three-judge federal district court in western Kentucky have held states could not tax RFC preferred stock in national banks.

Bank Decision

The Supreme Court held that even if the Reconstruction Corporation was an instrumentality of government, it could be taxed by local governments "if the consent of the United States has removed the barriers or lowered them."

"We think consent has been so given where shares in a national bank are the property to be taxed, though an agency of government is the owner of the assets subjected to the burden," its opinion said.

The court cited the law providing that "all" shares of a national bank association are subject to taxation by a state in which it maintains its principal place of business.

"The question thus reduces itself to this, whether there is sufficient reason to believe that immunity from taxes of this kind has been given to the one agency, though by long decisions it has been denied to the other."

Quotes Records

In posing this question the court pointed out that in previous decisions it had been held that shares of a national bank belonging to another national bank were taxable and that a national bank was a government agency.

Government counsel argued the RFC's services were more of a public nature than those of a national bank.

"The suggestion has its force," the court commented, "but force inadequate, we think, to carry to the goal."

It cited a number of "sign posts" which it said indicated Congress intended the shares held by the RFC to be subject to local taxation.

"All shares in national banks—no matter by whom owned—shall be subject to taxation," the court concluded.

To Test Securities Act

The court agreed to test the constitutionality of another New Deal law—the Securities Act of 1933—which provides for federal control of securities sales.

J. Edward Jones, New York City dealer in oil securities, won a review of lower court rulings which upheld the law.

Counsel for Mr. Jones complained the law was unconstitutional because it "unreasonably" state regulation. They denied it could rest on federal powers to control the mails and instruments of interstate commerce.

Among Mr. Jones' lawyers were Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, and James M. Beck, former Solicitor General. Both have been critics of this Administration. Beck was in court today.

Shifts Risk

President Roosevelt said the SEC aimed at shifting the risk in stocks and securities from the "buyer" to the "seller."

Mr. Jones filed an application with the SEC May 4, 1935, to sell \$100,000 trust participation certificates in oil wells. The commission asserted the prospectus contained "untrue statements" and "omitted material facts." They ordered him to appear in Washington in person.

The dealer refused to come and, through counsel, asked to withdraw the application. The SEC refused the withdrawal, and after repeated failures to force Mr. Jones' appearance, filed an action in New York federal courts. There Mr. Jones lost his claim that he could withdraw from the transaction and his attack on the law and the SEC.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 4, on two joint appeals by Mr. Jones, also upheld the act.

The court ruled that kidnapping of an officer to avoid arrest constituted a violation of the Lindbergh kidnapping law.

The ruling was on an appeal by Arthur Gooch, sentenced to die for assisting in kidnapping two police officers at Paris, Texas, and transporting them into Oklahoma. The unanimous opinion, delivered by Justice McReynolds, was the first the high tribunal has handed down concerning the Lindbergh law.

Liability

The court ruled that permanent loss of hearing in both ears entitled holders of government-covered insurance to benefits under their policies for total and permanent disability.

In a unanimous decision delivered by Justice Stone, the court approved the opinion of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals that the Government is obligated to make payments.

The litigation was started by Ray Keith Atkinson of El Paso, Texas, who had a \$10,000 policy. His attorneys said he could read lips to some extent but was unable to carry on conversation without earphones.

The Government contended Mr. Atkinson had been employed intermittently since 1928, when he claimed loss of hearing.

Town Meetings Tackle Municipal Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3.—Today is town meeting day in most of the western Massachusetts towns and neither snow, rain or cold will keep the voters from taking part in what has been called the only truly representative form of government.

Momentous questions of town finance will be argued in the traditional manner and when the dust of controversy has cleared away and the elections have been completed the towns will settle down for another year to progress along a path that has been worn smooth by steady traffic since the earliest days of New England.

Tift Bros. Open New Office

The brokerage firm of Tift Brothers, members of New York and Boston Stock Exchange and associate members of New York Curb, announces the opening of an office at Hartford, Conn. This office will be equipped to handle a general brokerage business, and will specialize in Hartford insurance stocks and Connecticut local stocks.

Make Sure You Go to 8th and D Streets for Washington's Largest RIDING Department

Riding Outfits for Women, Men, Boys and Girls, \$5.99 to \$22.50

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Belding's Pure Dye Crepe Iris

This silk, famed from Maine to California, is a Lansburgh's exclusive! Specially priced for our February sale. All silk and pure dye, it comes in 37 beautiful spring colors, including pastels, street shades and black and white. Guaranteed washable. 39 inch. width.

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Our famous exclusive knits guaranteed not to stretch, sag or bag! 10 new styles—new weaves—new colors—for misses and women—Sport Shop, Third Floor

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Seven Workers Lost In Parker Dam Fire

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U. S. Roman Catholics Raise Funds to Aid Mexican Priesthood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—A committee, authorized by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of the United States, has been set up here with headquarters in the Empire State Building "for relief and support of the exiled Roman Catholic bishops, clergy and people of Mexico and others who are suffering because of the administration of the religious laws of that country."

Heading the commission is Archbishop Michael J. Curley of Baltimore. It will solicit funds for the carrying on of this work, which will include support of Roman Catholic seminaries, colleges, schools, institutions and other agencies "which may aid the clergy and people of Mexico in any form of Christian education and charity" and at the same time render "aid and assistance, through proper legal means, to the people of Mexico in their efforts to obtain the rights of conscience and the freedom of religion."

"The new organization is purely charitable," a statement of its establishment says. "It intends to come to the defense of the suffering church in Mexico. It seeks to raise funds for those in dire distress, to perpetuate the priesthood, to educate Mexican seminarians, to promote Roman Catholic education and to protect the Mexican bishops, priests and people from the attacks of their godless enemies."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

President of the Council in the British Cabinet. His Cabinet position is today duly secured, and the Baldwin Government can maintain its profession of being a National Coalition.

In Ethiopia—Italians Extend Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern Front—Gen. Rodolfo Graziani's mechanized column has topped a 225-mile thrust with 80 additional miles, the Associated Press reports. The invading Italians are now 225 miles directly south of Addis Ababa and 50 miles from the strategically vital town of Allata. Should Allata be captured, the Italians would have a straight-away corridor to the capital, so far as nature is concerned.

Addis Ababa—Streets of this city are recruiting centers today. Reverses on the southern front, though watered-down, are, nevertheless, causing electric tension in the capital. Dedjazmach Bayenna and Dedjazmach Ababa, Ethiopian chieftains, are scurrying south with 60,000 troops to spike the onrush of General Graziani.

Geneva—Inquiry Opens on Oil Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—A League of Nations committee of experts, with representatives of 12 nations in attendance, today tackled the issue of an oil embargo against Italy. Straightway it discovered that control of the transportation of oil was as vital as the control of its production. One hundred tankers could supply Italian oil needs. Are League members and nonmembers prepared to keep their tankers in port?

Maxim Litvinoff, speaking for Russia, contended that the attitude of the American Congress should be known before other nations commit themselves. Such technicalities as whether or not already-purchased oil should be admitted to Italy complicated the conference.

Rome—As the League committee deliberated, the Italian newspaper, *Giornale d'Italia*, appeared on the streets with this warning: "Military measures or extension of sanctions will not find the country either passive or resigned."

Warsaw—Poland declined to join the 11 other oil production and transport countries at Geneva, stating that it exported no oil to Italy. Oil transport is sanction issue as experts meet: Page 1.

Tokyo—Program of 'Musts' for China Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—An iron policy of "no concessions"—and plenty of demands—is planned by Japan toward China, according to Maj. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, leading representative of the Japanese Army in China. "Musts" prescribed by General Isogai for China are as follows:

Chiang Kai-shek must abandon resistance to Japan in Manchoukuo. He must drop his demand for the abolition of Japanese extraterritorial rights in China. He must sever his connection with the Nanking Central Government unless Nanking changes its policies toward Japan. Thus China's Dictator, Chiang, walks a precarious path between pressure from Japan and increasing pressure from Nationalist sentiment in China.

There is less iron in the Japanese military policy toward Russia. Skirmishes on the frontiers of Outer Mongolia, involving Manchoukuo, Japanese and Soviet soldiers, are to be cautiously handled. But Russia is strong compared with China.

Moscow—The High Command of the Soviet Far Eastern Army has charged Japanese and Manchoukuo troops with sending scouts into Soviet territory, according to an Associated Press dispatch. The accusation contained an invitation for any "impartial committee" to investigate the whole matter of border incidents that have Russo-Japanese relations in a ferment.

Tokyo moves on China aid to Soviet: Page 1.

Socialist—Thomas Reasserts Anticapitalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt is no Socialist in the judgment of Norman Thomas, leader of the American Socialist Party and former candidate for President of the United States. Alfred E. Smith in his American Liberty League address attempted to read the President into the ranks of the Socialists.

Socialists would change the capitalistic system; President Roosevelt wishes to retain it. Mr. Thomas explained, and straightway declined to marshal Socialist votes behind the President.



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Hawaii-to-California Zeppelin Line Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—German dirigibles may be shuttling through tropical skies between Hawaii and California in 1938, George Mooser, special far eastern commissioner for the San Francisco exposition in 1938, stopping here en route to the Orient, announced the German Zeppelin Company wants to put airships on the California-Hawaii route for the exposition period.

"San Francisco Exposition authorities," Mr. Mooser said, "have been asked by the German Zeppelin people for the concession to operate dirigibles between Hawaii and San Francisco and carry passengers to and from the big fair. They propose to carry from 100 to 150 persons at a time. They say they will have the ships ready and point to their present success in operating passenger service by dirigible."

Winter Clenches Its Fist



Wide World Under Bridal Veil Falls, Lewiston, New York

Philadelphia Drive For Funds Launched By Salvation Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—Fifty-seven years ago the Salvation Army began its work in America with a little group in Philadelphia. Overcoming early opposition and ridicule, the army, has succeeded in winning universal approbation today.

The warm support now accorded it by the whole community was strikingly evidenced at a luncheon Jan. 31, at which its 1936 campaign for funds was launched. Nearly 1400 attended.

At the end of the luncheon it was announced that \$33,000 had already been subscribed toward the \$100,000 goal of the campaign.

Lieut. Col. James A. Harvey, divisional commander of the Salvation Army, stated that the object of the work is to turn men who have become liabilities to society into assets. As an example of the efficiency of the organization, he quoted the cost per day of each case in the Army's maternity home as being only 75 cents. The daily cost of each child in the Ivy House home for children, he said, is slightly more than 83 cents a day.

Among the figures presented by the Army showing the work it accomplished in Philadelphia in 1935, are these: Meals supplied, 438,416; beds supplied, 110,340; bags of groceries given out, 15,423; tons of coke distributed, 1087; garments and shoes supplied, 8975; visits to prisons and jails, 407; children taken to camp, 1027; mothers taken to camp, 212.

Japanese Clover Scores Triumph as Soil Builder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Lespedeza, a Japanese variety of clover, has just scored one of its greatest successes as a soil builder on the farm of Charles A. McCall of Marion, Route 3, in McDowell County.

In 1934, Mr. McCall sowed lespedeza on his wheat field, but the seed gave out before the sowing was completed. The lespedeza grew through the summer and the area having no lespedeza grew up in weeds. In the fall both weeds and lespedeza were plowed under. This year corn was planted on the field, the rows running from the lespedeza area into the weed area. No fertilizer or manure of any kind whatever was applied to the field. The corn was cultivated well, and all alike.

However, there was no such difference in the appearance of the corn that County Agent J. Gordon Blake made an accurate measurement of this yield. He found that the field of corn without lespedeza was 24.8 bushels to the acre and that following lespedeza, the yield was 59.4 bushels of corn per acre. This is an increase of 34.6 bushels, due entirely to growing the legume.

J. Prentice Murphy

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3—J. Prentice Murphy, who passed on yesterday, was executive secretary of the Children's Bureau of Philadelphia and of the Seybert Institution and was president-elect of the National Conference of Social Work. He had been identified with the welfare movement since his student days at the University of Pennsylvania.

He spoke and wrote widely on subjects relating to juvenile delinquency. He had been a member of the staff of the Boston School of Social Work, the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work, and special lecturer at the University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, Iowa State University, University of North Carolina, and University of California.

Two years ago he was president of the Child Welfare League of Amer-

Mercury Mounts in West But Zero Hovers in Flanks

CHICAGO, Feb. 3—Rain swept out of the Southwest today, turning to snow on its journey north and eastward, and pushing the mercury definitely upward in parts of the nation east of the Rockies for the first time since the cold snap took hold Jan. 22.

Temperatures rose from one to 20 degrees between Sunday morning and today over the Midwest, and snow was due to warm the East tomorrow.

The weatherman, however, warned that zero was right on the warmer weather's heels and would clamp down again on the West tomorrow. Already on the way from Canada—where thermometers went down to 46 below at Sioux Lookout, Ont., 54 below at Prince Albert, Sask., 42 below at Minnedosa, Man.—the new cold wave cut a zero line at down today through Denver, central Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota.

The frigid weather was still a day off, however, and most of the Midwest basked in what seemed to be spring. Staying above zero for the third time in almost two weeks, the mercury hung around 20 degrees.

American Falls Silent

When Ice Jams Niagara

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 3—The American Falls were entirely dry Feb. 1 for the second time in history.

The trickle of water which had been coming down the American channel since an ice jam diverted the water to the Canadian Falls the night of Jan. 23 was stopped by a sharp drop in temperature.

The only previous time the American Falls is known to have been entirely dry was in 1909, when ice also blocked the channel.

The ice jam in the lower river is growing steadily as more ice is carried over the Canadian Falls and piled against the six-mile-long mass which is packed from wall to wall in the gorge from Lewiston, N. Y., to the river's mouth.

The water was rising steadily and the pressure of the pack and the force of the great current running here had raised the ice 60 feet in places in midstream.

Ice-Locked Islanders Fed By Blimp and Plane

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3

The quaint fisherfolk of Tangier Island, cut off from the rest of the world for a fortnight in the ice-locked lower reaches of Chesapeake Bay, had a supply of food today to top them face one of the worst winters they can remember. Dirigible and plane yesterday

dropped 1800 pounds of food for the 1500 natives and staved off threatened distress.

A Goodyear dirigible, piloted by Karl Lange, landed on the ice near shore yesterday and unloaded 1000 pounds of provisions. An airplane from Easton, Md., piloted by Forrest Wemyer, brought 800 pounds more. A coast guard cutter, the Unalga, last night reached a point two miles off shore, but then wireless headquarters here that further progress was impossible. The ice breaker An-tietam was ordered to assist in opening a channel between island and mainland.

Only in recent years have the islanders used cash in their transactions. Formerly they took their rich fish hauls to markets and exchanged them for other goods.

"Shank's mare" is the means of transportation on the island, where there are no roads, automobiles or horses.

Frigid Weather Delays Crack Chicago Flier

CHICAGO, Feb. 3

The record-smashing speed of the Twentieth Century Limited was slowed to its lowest mark in the train's 34-year history, yesterday, because of the bitter cold.

Usually 10 minutes early at the Chicago end of its 18½-hour sprint from New York, it pulled into the La Salle Street Station 3½ hours late. Passengers bound for the West found that western trains had been held over to make connections.

Best Pupils Brave Cold, Poorest Ones Stay Home

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 3

Cold-weather proof of the good student was furnished today by Julius W. Opheim, high-school instructor.

Taking the current severe cold for a survey period, Mr. Opheim found absences from school were most frequent among poor scholars and least among the best.

Only 10 per cent of the "90-to-100" grade students were absent, while 31 per cent of the "80-to-89" and 62 per cent of the "70-to-79" students stayed home.

Communist Plea Denied

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3

The Springfield board of education stood firm Feb. 1 in its decision not to let a high school here be used for a Lincoln Day meeting sponsored by the Communist Party. School officials said no further action had been taken since the board voted to withdraw the permit.

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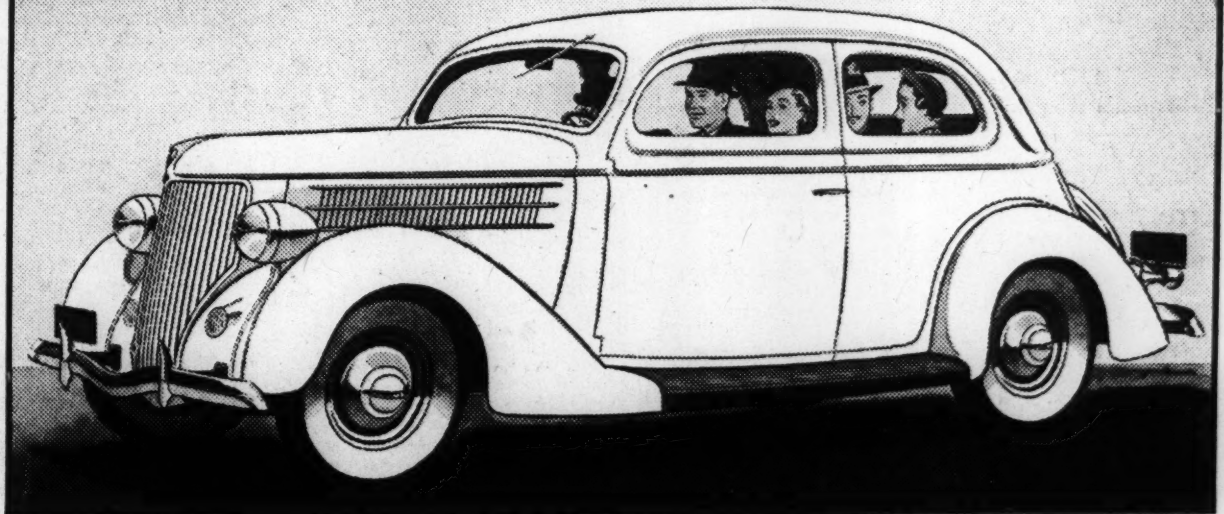
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66

Plays for Children Produced By Junior Leagues in 127 Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Quietly the members of the Junior Leagues of 127 cities have designed costumes, splashed makeup and lighted the footlights for a series of heartening plays in which audiences of children behold the brave hero doing great deeds. Definitely aimed at eliminating tawdry and detrimental situations, the plays are designed to awaken right motives and good purposes in the hearts of boys and girls.

Local boards of education, parent-teacher groups, women's clubs and other civic organizations are coming to the support of the theaters and the project is rapidly taking on a wider scope to reach all kinds of neighborhoods. What has been done and what may be accomplished in the future, will be sketched at a conference of the 127 groups from the United States, Canada and Mexico, in Baltimore from Feb. 10 to 13.

Houston Co-operates

Houston, Texas, for instance, has opened its municipal parks to the theater groups and 3000 boys and girls have watched the actors against an out-door setting of great beauty and charm. Officials in Trenton, N. J., discovered the city's mothers conducting their plays in a small remodeled garage, painted by proud juvenile participants themselves, and the park department officials immediately came to the rescue by loaning park benches for the use of the audience.

From this equipment it is a far cry to the elaborate "Enchanted Island Theater" provided by the city of Chicago for the local Junior League's effort; there, it is even more

typical to find the theaters in public school auditoriums.

Adults Meet Deficit

Where school auditoriums are used there usually is a charge of 11 cents a child with the nearly 100 per cent deficit met by the adults. In addition, however, there are free performances and often the entire production is taken bag and baggage to institutions, orphan asylums and settlements. Numerous free tickets are distributed and in some cities, such as Salt Lake City where seven men's service clubs have helped to provide transportation and free tickets, even the poorest of children are able to see the plays.

Dallas, Texas, has given plays in 11 schools with a total attendance of 3000. In Fairmont, W. Va., 1500 children were at one performance. In Vancouver, in addition to the play, there is a demonstration in the technique of production, the creation of an illusion, the use of scenery and props. In Winnipeg the public school principal and teachers together with members of the school board serve on the advisory committee.

Selecting the Plays

The league has some difficulty in locating plays with strong moral purposes in which the heroes are not "spineless," the heroines are not "wishy-washy" and the plots are not "unconvincing." "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" and "Blue Bird" are prime favorites and the league has assembled and made available 80 manuscripts.

The children are delighted with the project, and now and then there is an unexpected tribute such as that of the little Negro boy who wandered shyly behind the scenes after a performance, his face shining as he asked a season's debutante "How do you join this Junior League?" A clearing house for all the groups is maintained at the national headquarters of the league in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Miss Helen Adamowska, a member of the Boston league, is in charge, assisted by Miss Gloria Chandler of Chicago league. Advice is available on everything concerned with the productions, and a manuscript play library is maintained. On the department's professional council are Robert Edmond Jones, Arthur Mestier and Howard Wicks.

Tokyo Likely to Push Chinese, Not Russians

(Continued from Page 1)

reports from Hsinching indicate that Japanese military leaders intend to pursue a cautious policy not calculated to aggravate the frontier situation.

The great difference in the military strength of China and the U. S. S. R. doubtless explains the contrast between this decision and the strong policy which General Isogai advocates toward China.

Moscow Invites Inquiry Into Border Incidents; No Outbreak Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 3.—The headquarters of the Soviet Far Eastern Army has issued a statement offering to provide the fullest facilities for any impartial commission which is entrusted to investigate on the spot the various Soviet-Japanese border incidents, including those of Jan. 29, 30 and Feb. 1.

Foreign military observers at Moscow generally agree that such an investigation would show that the Japanese were invariably the aggressors.

Incidents Detailed

The Soviet statement describes in detail the recent incidents, implying that the Japanese were irritated by the mutiny and defection of a company of Manchoukuan Chinese troops which crossed into Siberia and were interned. The Japanese, it is alleged, therefore sponsored the border incidents until they captured a Soviet soldier, whom they carried off and are now displaying as the aggressors.

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Behind the Footlights With Junior League



Puppets on Parade
A Scene From One of the Shows Produced for Children by the Junior League in 127 Cities

agitator who provoked the mutiny.

Old Strategy

Both Russians and Japanese continue to display self-control in the face of the series of incidents which might serve as a pretext for warfare, if either side desired. Foreign military observers therefore are inclined to believe that the Japanese are following orthodox principles of strategy, whereby they maintain contact with the potential enemy—Russia—while carrying out their major offensive into North China and Inner Mongolia.

No War Yet

While the incidents reported doubtless irritate the Soviet Government, foreign observers here believe that nothing serious is likely to result, because Moscow does not desire a conflict, while the Japanese are also apparently rejecting their offensive southward for an indefinite period, during which it is believed that Siberian border incidents are likely to recur without serious consequences.

Roman Catholic Bloc Advanced in Danube

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Little Entente. Czechoslovakia therefore is not committed as yet. Meanwhile she has made it crystal clear that if the bloc comes about, it must be without the restoration of the Hapsburgs, who are anathema to Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Snub for Starbomberg

Last week in London Prince von Starbomberg sought an interview with Prince Paul, the chief Yugoslav Regent, in order to win him for the scheme. But Prince Paul refused to see him. Yugoslavia, in fact, will have nothing to do with the plan at present and her relations with Germany are growing steadily more cordial.

Roumania is equally unenthusiastic toward Russia.

France, on the other hand, is inclined to view the Roman Catholic bloc with favor, but is not expected to commit herself too deeply.

No Quick Solution

The diplomatic situation is still completely fluid and it is believed here that so far as Central Europe is concerned a solution is still distant. But the question of how to maintain the independence of Austria is growing rapidly more urgent in the opinion of many diplomatic observers. Italian support, on which the present Austrian Government relies, is becoming weaker. Either the Little Entente support must be added to the Italian or some substitute umbrella—Russia?—must be found under which to build a new central European system, or Austria will fall like a ripe plum into the patiently waiting mouth of Germany.

Such at any rate is the reading of the situation which European diplomats are now almost unanimous in accepting. But it would indeed be a bold diplomat or journalist who would venture to predict what is going to be the outcome.

Way Opens to Women To Vote in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 3 (P)—The National Revolutionary Party, political organization of the Government, took a major step today toward granting Mexican women the right of suffrage.

The party announced women would be permitted to vote in "internal" elections, similar to primaries, in which candidates for senators and deputies will be chosen April 5 to represent the Federal District.

Authorities estimated 16,000 women in the Federal District were affiliated with the National Revolutionary Party, and that their votes were sufficient to be decisive in the selection of candidates.

Heretofore, women have voted only on a few rare occasions, notably in municipal elections in the State of Vera Cruz last year.

Women have been barred from participation in elections both by local laws and by the fact that the Federal Constitution does not provide clearly that they are to be considered citizens.

Voters Thunder 'No' To Oregon Sales Tax

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3 (P)—Two proposals submitted to the Oregon electorate were buried yesterday under a landslide of "No's."

A sales tax to help finance old-age pensions was rejected 5 to 1 in a special election yesterday. Even more unpopular was a proposal to allow state legislators to determine their own salary scale. It was turned down 6 to 1.



Helena Adamowska
Of Boston, Secretary of the Children's Theater Department Association of the Junior Leagues of America, Inc.

Church Council Warns of Fascism

(Continued from Page 1)

their minds. Those wishing to control such speech might concentrate instead on removing the causes which invariably call it forth.

Attacking the spread of teachers' loyalty oath laws, the survey finds these used as weapons by "Fascist" groups to "browbeat and intimidate teachers who do not have the prestige and power of great universities to protect their freedom."

"For what is the purpose of the oath if not to muzzle teachers so that no word criticizing the present social order is mentioned?" the study continued.

"These laws are a political device aimed at preventing discussion of the necessity of social change. Thus, they are Fascist in origin and intent. Oaths have always made their appearance when the political order was crumbling. They are typical of such countries as Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, two countries which Americans are not eager to imitate."

"As Americans we have a right to be proud of our heritage of religious and political liberty. Free speech, a free press, and freedom of assembly are the very soul of American life. America, however, can't live by its ancient glory alone. Civil liberty must be defended today as in the past."

Races Clash in Missouri

MAON, Mo., Feb. 3 (P)—The police force was doubled here after a clash between whites and Negroes in which a special officer was wounded fatally and seven other persons hurt.



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6A.

End to Tax Sharing For N. Y. Localities Receiving Aid Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Localities that now receive state aid should no longer receive a share in the personal income tax and corporation income tax, bank tax and liquor tax, the New York State Commission on State Aid to Municipalities recommends in its report to be submitted to the Legislature today.

It recommends, however, that the two extra cents which has been tacked on the sale of gasoline should go to the various localities, the money to be available for use for the construction and maintenance of streets and highways, instead of feeding the state budget to cover any kind of expenditure as it does now.

A "standstill" program on education is proposed, which would prevent any increases of the aggregate amount that might otherwise occur until the Owen D. Young Committee on Education submits its report. This is expected some time in 1938. A thorough redistricting of the State for educational purposes to wipe out the thousands of one-room school districts also is proposed.

Another major change affects roads. Construction and maintenance of local roads in rural areas should be centered in the county, the commission believes, and the towns should be withdrawn from this activity. This would involve relatively small changes in the distribution of state aid for highways. The commission suggests that the field of state aid be made a subject of continued study by the state, possibly under an interdepartmental committee, particularly with a view to appraising the several reports on certain phases of the problem that will be made during the next few years by special groups already at work.

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HOUSTON, Texas, Feb. 3 (P)—If you have a 100-year old plow, and can prove it, there's a man in Texas who would like to borrow it for a couple of days. John C. Townes, president of the San Jacinto Centennial Association, wants to use it to break ground for a \$1,000,000 shaft that will be erected on the San Jacinto battlefield on its hundredth birthday.

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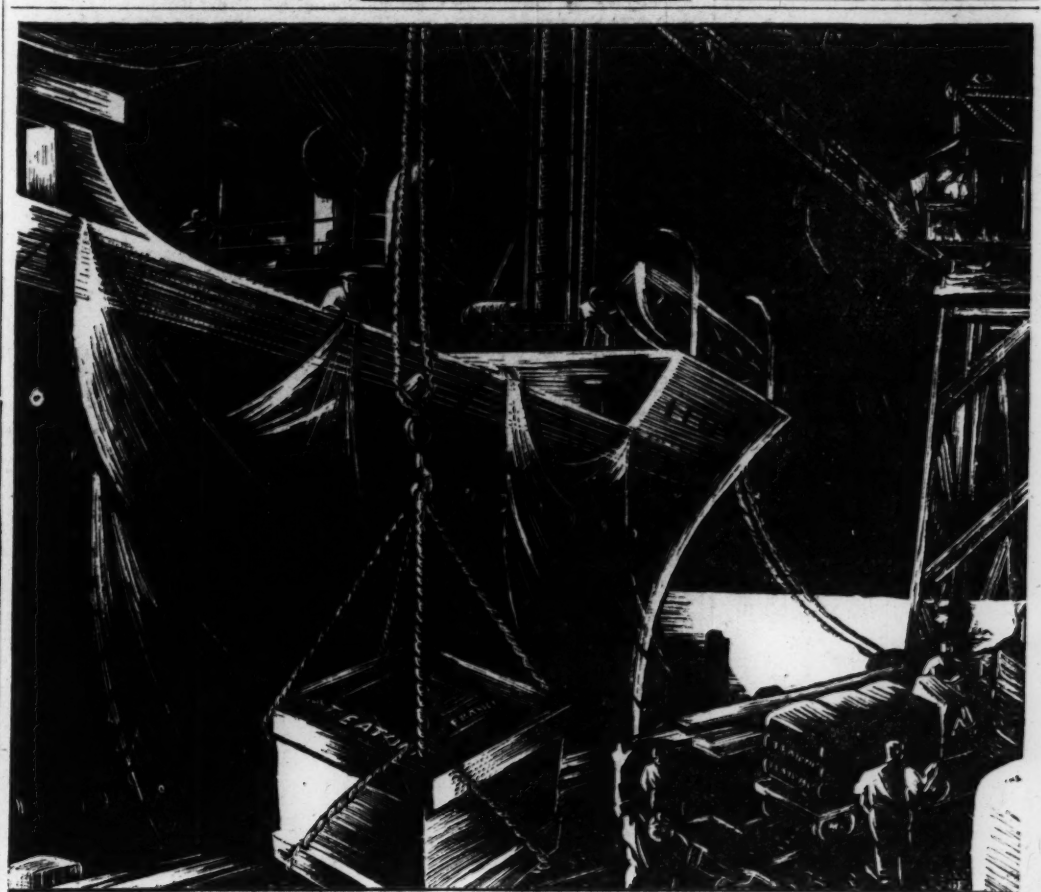
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A Night Walk in the Alps

THE sun was setting over the Jura as the train, crowded with walkers and climbers, swept away from the lakeside and up the Rhône valley. The day had been a perfect one and we, leaning far out of the stuffy compartment into the cool evening air, felt again that rush of delight—a thrill so dear to us—old, yet ever new, that comes each time we go to the Alps.

Europe Discovers England

IN THE eighteenth century, too, people travelled—in fact travelling was an essential element in the education of everyone who could afford it. Every English nobleman made the Grand Tour. And the world was still so passing strange, so unknown to the stay-at-homes, that these travellers found it worth while to write books about their experiences. Ignorance was not limited to lands beyond the European confines; in fact, it was concentrated rather on Europe itself. In the eighteenth century the different nations of Europe set about getting to know each other, and they arrived at the surprising discovery—surprising especially to the French—that their neighbours were not very different from themselves. This was the consequence of a great upheaval in France which set a cosmopolitan stamp upon the century—I mean the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whereby the flower of the French intellect was scattered abroad. These men turned to their pens for a livelihood, and wrote books about the foreign lands to which they had travelled, and in which they had made their new homes.

And of all the discoveries which the spirit of travel made for the eighteenth century, none was more significant than the discovery of England. If in the seventeenth century travel meant for the world's literature the discovery of the Orient, in the eighteenth it meant the discovery of England. I hope that one day someone will write a big and adequate book about foreign travellers in England at that time; I think it would be fundamental for our understanding of the evolution of eighteenth-century European literature. The number of travellers from the Continent who visited us and wrote their impressions of us was enormous. For one little decade—1773-83—I have counted a dozen books about us of the first importance by Frenchmen, Germans and Spaniards. And these books are valuable even to us; they tell us more about ourselves than our own writers do. For the foreigner saw and noted things which were mere commonplaces to the stay-at-home. They are no longer commonplaces to-day, and we would give a great deal to have a faithful record. The most vivid picture I know of the London of 170 years ago is to be found in the travels of a German lady novelist of some note—Sophie von La Roche—a book oddly unfamiliar to us. The foreigner noted our strange customs, usually with admiration; for England was regarded by all travellers in that age as the pre-eminent leader in civilization and culture, and above all in government.

The consequence of these travels was not merely the discovery of English civilization in a literal sense, but the discovery of English literature and of English life as a factor in imaginative literature. There is a deeply marked English vein in all the literature of the Continent in the eighteenth century. The scene of novels and plays was transferred to England and peopled with English men and women, who comforted themselves—especially in that peculiar quality which the continental nations believed themselves to have discovered about us, and which the English called "spicery"—a book oddly unfamiliar to us. The foreigner noted our strange customs, usually with admiration; for England was regarded by all travellers in that age as the pre-eminent leader in civilization and culture, and above all in government.

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could be used, but where the latter would not be necessary. Finally we decided on the Glacier du Trient as ideal for us from every standpoint. We would take the evening train to Martigny, walk up to the Col de la Forclaz, and sleep at the hut at the foot of the glacier. Then, on Sunday, we would see—

OUR HAILED boots scratched and slipped on the asphalt as we left Martigny, and it was with a sense of relief that we turned up the steep gravel road leading to the Col. Before it was quite dark, we stopped and ate our supper, sitting on the low stone wall of a fountain among the sweet-scented nut orchards. Then we left the main road and took the old mule path, rough and cobbled—true Valaisan—that cuts like a knife directly through the forty hairpin bends of the motor road. We were longing for the moment when we should need to light the lantern. Walking along a narrow path by lantern light seemed to us an essential part of mountaineering.

The stars came out and the bright flowers in the orchards sank like dying embers into the smooth gray velvet of the evening. We stopped and lit the lantern. In the distance we heard the deep purr of a car climbing the pass, and we crossed the road like frightened rabbits, dazed in the glare of its headlights.

WE CAME out beside the little inn at the top of the pass, and looked over into an unknown world. Moonlit France—Savoie—a land of gleaming snowy peaks and dark shadowed valleys—a land held in space, separated forever by a gulf, unseen yet felt, from the solid earth on which we were standing. We gazed, silent, then shouldered our rucksacks and turned down the path leading to the glacier. Here we began to appreciate the collapsible qualities of our lantern, and soon we lost the candle in the gorge far below us. But what need of a lantern? Even as we stood, laughing, the full moon rose over the peaks, and the path became dappled with silver. We had been told that it would take an hour to reach the hut; but what an hour! It was not time—time did not exist, never had existed—it was just an interlude of beauty, separate and perfect in itself.

THE TRACK was narrow, but not steep. Along one side ran a tiny stream above which rose the rocky pine-clad wall of the mountain. On the other side we looked down through forests and great mossy boulders into the dimmest depths of the gorge, where roared an unseen torrent. At times the path would turn, and all at once there would be silence till, coming out from behind a giant rock, the thunder of falling water would again sweep over us. The way mounted. We walked on in a dream of black and silver, till suddenly through a gap in the trees the glacier burst upon us, and we stopped and held our breath for wonder of it. Before us, this crystal wave—frozen solid, it seemed, at the moment of its breaking—swept down from the heights, its upper edge crowned on either side with black ridges of granite water from below poured forth a silver flood of water, curling round rocks, breaking into a thousand points of light, and disappearing finally in a

New England-in-the-Jungle

WITHIN six degrees of the Equator, shut in by jungle, on a cloudless day of mid-August, I found a comfortable seat on a slope of sandy soil sown with grass and weeds in the clearing back of Katabo laboratory. I was shaded only by a few leaves of a low walnut-like sapling, yet there was not the slightest hint of oppressive heat. It might have been a warm August day in New England or Canada, except for the softness of the air.

In my little clearing glade there was no plant which would be wholly out of place on a New England country hillside. With a de-bottled vision I saw foliage of sumach, elm, hickory, peach, alder, and the weeds all about were as familiar as those of any New Jersey meadow. The most abundant flowers were Mazaruni daisies, cheerful little pale primroses, and close to me, fairly overhanging the paper as I wrote, was the spindle button-weed, a wanderer from the States, with its cluster of tiny white blossoms bouqueting in the bracts of its leaves.

A few yards down the hillside was a clump of real friends—the rich green leaves of vervain, that humble little weed, sacred in turn to the Druids, the Romans, and the early Christians, and now brought inadvertently in some long-past time, in an overseas shipment, and holding its own in this breathing-space of the jungle. I was so interested in this discovery of a superficial northern flora, that I began to watch for other forms of temperate-appearing life, and for a long time my ear found nothing out of harmony with the plants. The low steady hum of abundant insects was so constant that it required conscious effort to disentangle it from silence. Every few seconds there arose the cadence of a passing bee or fly, the one low and deep, the other shrill and penetrating.

My bees became but bees—great jolly, busy yellow-and-black fellows, who blundered about and squeezed into blossoms many sizes too small for them. Cicadas tuned up, clearing their drum-heads, tightening their keys, and at last rushing into the full swing of their ecstatic theme. And my relaxed and uncritical mind at present recorded no difference between the sound and that which was vibrated from northern maples. The tamest bird about me was a big yellow-breasted flycatcher, and I had seen this Melancholy Tyrant, as his technical name describes him, in such distant lands that he fitted into the picture without effort. . . . After a little time, with only the hum of the bees and the staccato cicadas, a double deceit was perpetrated, one which my sentiment of the moment seized upon and rejoiced in, but at which my mind had to conceal a smile and turn its consciousness quickly elsewhere, to prevent an obtrusive reality from dimming this last addition to the picture. The gentle, unmistakable, velvet warble of a bluebird came over the hillside, again and again; and so completely absorbed and lulled was I by the gradual obsession of being in the midst of a northern scene, that the sound caused not the slightest excitement, even internally and mentally. But the sympathetic spirit who was directing this geographic burlesque overplayed, and followed the soft curve of audible wistfulness with an actual bluebird which looped across the open space in front. The spell was broken for a moment, and my subconscious autocrat thrust into realization the instantaneous report—apparently bluebird call is the note of a small flycatcher and the momentary vision was not even a mountain bluebird but a red-breasted blue chattering! So I shut my eyes very quickly and listened to the soft call, which alone would have deceived the closest analyzer of bird-songs. And so for a little while



THE TRIENT GLACIER AND THE AIGUILLES DU TOUR, SWITZERLAND

mist of moonlit spray where it crashed in echoing peals of thunder into the unseen gorge.

FOLLOWING with wide eyes this track of gleaming water, we saw suddenly in front of us the hut. Surrounded by enormous boulders, and built of granite, it looked itself like a rock. Here, for a few short hours, we would sleep, till the light, changing from silver to rose pink, should touch the highest peaks. Then! We were young, and very inexperienced. And our ice axes were brand new—The excitement of exploration lay before us.

E. M. S.

I still held my picture intact, a magic scape a hundred yards square and an hour long, set in the heart of the Guiana jungle. . . .

Thus I sat for a long time lulled by the similitudes of northern plants and bees and birds, and then gently shifted southward a few hundred miles, the transition being smooth and unobtrusive. With equal gentleness the dead calm stirred slightly and exhaled the merest ghost of a breeze; it seemed as if the air was hardly in motion, but only restless: the wings of the bees and the flycatcher might well have caused it. But, judged by the sequence of events, it was the almost imperceptible signal given by some great Jungle Spirit, who had tired of playing with my dreams and pleasant fancies of northern life, and now called upon her legions to disillusion me. And the response was immediate. Three great shells burst at my feet—one of sound, one of color, and the third of both plus numbers, and from that time on tropical life was dominant whichever way I looked. . . . And now this playful Spirit of the Jungle permitted me to meditate cheerfully on my ability to compare the faunas of New York and Guiana, and then proceeded to startle me with three salvos of birds.—WILLIAM BEXER, in "Edge of the Jungle." (New York: Holt.)

Day at Nassau

It is morning, and the sunlight falls softly on opal waters, on palms, and on the white beach.

Slowly, the ship moves in the harbor, glides to the pier, and stops. Swift as sparrows, brown boys

In small craft besedge the ship. "Gimme a quarter?" "A nicker!" Pooled, eager, on each narrow prow balances a slim brown figure. Leaning Against the ship's railing, a man tosses a coin. And a brown boy drops in the water and fetches

The silver in his teeth. Again, the voices. And smiles, "Gimme a nicker, and tomorrow I'll give you a quarter." Tomorrow, brown boy—With sunshine, small craft, what is tomorrow to you?

I shall go now to the shops in the street And maybe I shall buy perfume from France; Or a piece of blue homespun from Scotland, Or a Wedgwood bowl from England, or, perhaps,

A Savres plate—but no, I shall buy a basket Woven by a brown woman who sits all day Weaving, in the street. Brown boy, is she your mother,

Or the one with a basket of pineapples Balanced on her head? And I shall buy for a child

In California, a native doll, Dressed in bright gingham, with a white apron, Like the basket weaver's dress.

The evening sun is painting the harbor In turquoise and jade and amethyst and pearl; The white beach gleams; the palms fan lazily. The ship moves from the pier, slowly, and turns to sea.

"Gimme a quarter, and tomorrow—" Lithe boy,

Eager, expectant, are you coming too near The swirling waters by the ship? No, he turns back.

Island boy, child of sunshine and sea, What does tomorrow—tomorrow—mean to you?

NELLIE B. MACE

ΘΗΣΑΥΡΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀρθροῦ διὰ δημοσίευσίναι καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Ὅταν ἡγήνηθαι καὶ λάβῃ ἀπὸ κλωστής ἑὸς λαρίου ὑποδήματος" παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Σοδόμων, ὁ Ἀβραμ ἔδωκεν ὡς λόγον τῆς ἀνήλεως, "διὰ τὰ μὴ εἶπες, ἐγὼ ἐπλοῦ- τισα τὸν Ἀβραμ" (Γένεσις 14:23). Εἶναι προφανές διὰ τὸ Ἀβραμ, γενναῖον ἄνθρωπον καὶ εὐγενῆ, δὲν ἐπιδείκνυτο ἐπιεικούς θρησκείας, ἀλλ' ἐπιδείκνυτο καὶ κήρυττον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐκ- φορῶν τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ Θεοῦ.

"Ὅπως διὰ τὸν Ἀβραμ, οὕτω καὶ σήμε- ρον, δι' οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἔχοντα τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν ταύτην καὶ γνωρίσῃ περισσοτέρᾳ περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ καὶ ἐκφορῶν τὴν θεϊκὴν φύσιν, ἡ διαβε- βαιώσις εἰς μέρους τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι (Γένεσις 15:1). "Μὴ φοβῶ, Ἀβραμ, ἐγὼ εἰμαι ὁ ὑπερασπιστὴς σου, ὁ μισθός σου δὲ εἶναι πολὺς, σφόδρα." Ἡ δὲ ἐπιθυμία ἐφαρμο- ζομένη εἶναι ὑπὸ τὴν προστασίαν τοῦ Ὑψίστου. Ὁ μισθὸς τοῦ καὶ κήρυττον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἀντανατὰ ἀντιδότην ἀγάπην εἰς τὴν ἰσχύον τὴν ἐπερχομένη κατὰ πόλιν πᾶ- σαν ἀλλήν εὐλογίαν. Ὁ πατριάρχης ἦτο ἀπολύτως πεπεισμένος διὰ τὸ αἰώνιον ἰδι- οτήτες τῆς ἀγάπης, τῆς καλοσύνης, τῆς πιστότητας, τῆς χρησιμότητος, καὶ τῆς πνευ- ματικῆς νοήσεως ἥσαν ἐπιθυμητότερα τὰν προσαρκῶν θρησκείων, οἱ ὅποιοι γίνονται μὴ τὴν χροίαν.

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Treasures of Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN he refused to "take from a thread even to a shoelatchet" from the king of Sodom, Abram gave as the reason, "lest thou shouldst say, I have made Abram rich" (Genesis 14:23). It is evident that Abram, generous and noble, was not yearning for earthly treasures, but was longing to do right and to express the love of God.

As it was for Abram, so today, for anyone who has this desire to know more of God and to express the divine nature the assurance from God is (Genesis 15:1). "Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward." Right desire put into practice is under the protection of the Most High. The reward of right doing and of reflecting unselfed love in one's life greatly exceeds any other blessing. The patriarch had true conviction that the eternal things of holiness, goodness, faithfulness, usefulness, and spiritual understanding were more to be desired than temporal treasures, which perish with the using.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 4), Mary Baker Eddy has shown us how to seek and find the treasure of heaven, the things of real value, through "the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds," and "the longing to be better and holier, expressed in daily watchfulness and in striving to assimilate more of the divine character," all of which "will mould and fashion us anew, until we awake in His likeness."

We are in His likeness now and forever, for Godlikeness is our real being; but in order to show forth our spiritual, eternal nature in His likeness everything unspiritual and ungodlike must be banished as a dream. To treasure this divine idea that "now are we the sons of God," and to love that spiritual self which is always divinely beautiful, spiritual, immortal, is to be daily enriched in the understanding of Love. The daily watchfulness required, is to see that every thought is rejected which would hide or deny our highest selfhood as the ideal of divine Love, God. Christian Science shows us how to do this by persistently holding to the thought of man as spiritual, "perfect as the Father" (Science and Health, p. 325), and affirming the physical senses to be altogether

wrong in their description of man as imperfect and material. Thus treasuring the truth, we know that "the flesh profiteth nothing" (John 6:63), and hold to the one and reject the other.

Whether this awakening to our spiritual selfhood is rapid or slow, we know that it is inevitable, for "it is God which worketh in" us to rouse our thought to the apprehension of spiritual existence. Daily and hourly opportunities are given for those who accept Christian Science, to treasure enduring, beautiful, good, and true thoughts, in order that they may be manifested in daily experience.

What did Christ Jesus treasure? He spoke often of the perfect Father and the inseparable unity of man with God, divine Love. He said (Matthew 6:19), "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt," but rather (6:33) "seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." The great Teacher knew the things of earth prized by mortals to be of no real value, whereas the treasures of heaven are loving and righteous living, nobility of character, an understanding heart, and the ceaseless striving to pattern the perfect child of God, which is man. Could the possession of any earthly thing compare with these riches of reality?

Christ Jesus turned the thought of the people away from material wants, and pointed to the need of spiritual ideas. He knew that what we think comes out in our experience. Seeking first to express the thoughts of God and the qualities of Love assures us that every need thing will be added. Christian Science gives us the revelation of these spiritual ideas which unlock the treasures of Truth.

There is always a need in the home, in business, church, or in whatever activity we are engaged, to distinguish between that which is real and valuable and that which is temporal and hence inevitably lovable. The parent who treasures heavenly-mindedness and character above worldliness is thereby enriching the home and the nation. The business man who values integrity and practices good will, rejects greedy commercialism, and thus upholds the standard of right thinking and doing for the world. The church member who lives to exemplify Truth will spurn suspicion, insincerity, and selfishness, while treasuring the understanding of the omnipotence and omnipresence of God. He will not try to make something of evil, or evil into something, but will insist that the aliveness of God, good, proves the nothingness of evil now.

The treasures of heaven are at hand, and Christian Science shows us how to possess and utilize them for the benefit of all.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

Night

OPEN, open the door
And let the night in!
We may learn
From this blue slate—
This reservoir of peace.
Even the wind is resting and mute

Open, open the door
And let the night in!
We may serve
Out there in the dim—
A stranger may pass
And see our opened door like a star.

EDOUARD DU BURON

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Nocturne in Silver

THE apple-leaves were light with moon. The silvered apples, pale; Petals and fruit as fair and cool As washed in April rain.

The gnarled boughs were silver-girt With streams that rippled, flowed Into a nest. A awakened bird Muted a silver note.

YETTA GILLESPIE

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Wilhelmina and the Golden Cheese

By Janet P. Johl

Wilhelmina, a rosy-cheeked little Dutch girl, was invited to go for a trip in her father's canal boat when our story opened last Monday. She and her father started on their way to visit Aunt Betje and Uncle Jan, the canal boat, with its big red-and-brown sails, moving along between meadows dotted with cows and windmills. Wilhelmina enjoyed the trip and she began to wish she could take a nice present for mother when she went back home.

Part Two

SOON they came to the green pasture land where Aunt Betje and Uncle Jan lived, in that part of the Netherlands famous for its milk and cheeses. How surprised Aunt Betje was to see her visitors, and in typical Dutch fashion she held out both her hands in welcome.

Like all Dutch houses Aunt Betje's was immaculate. The highly polished brass and copper made the tiny kitchen sparkle with light. The flagged floor was covered with a few rush rugs and some Delft china-ware adorned the shelves. Soon Aunt Betje had a pot of steaming hot cocoa on the stove and Wilhelmina was helping her by placing the homemade cheese and biscuits on the table. Everything was ready for Uncle Jan when he came in from the meadows.

"See who is here," cried Aunt Betje, eager for him to share her joy.

"I see, I see," exclaimed big Uncle Jan, in his booming voice. "How are you, Hendrik? And how is my little Mina. It is fine to see you."

At the Cheese Market

"Tomorrow is Friday and that means the Cheese Market at Alkmaar. How would you like to go with me, Mina?" asked her Uncle Jan.

"Oh, I should love it," cried Wilhelmina, who had never been to a cheese market. "Perhaps your uncle will treat you to a nice round yellow cheese," said Aunt Betje.

"Oh, I could bring it to Mother," exclaimed Wilhelmina, and then caught her father's eye.

"No, Jan," said Wilhelmina's father, "that is not necessary. Wilhelmina will enjoy seeing the cheese market, she does not need any other gift, and her mother will be delighted with a bouquet of posies from your garden."

"Whatever you say," Hendrik agreed Uncle Jan, who really was glad to be spared the expense of buying a cheese.

Bright and early next morning Wilhelmina and her uncle started out in a curiously shaped little cart. The sun was well overhead before they reached the Weigh House at Alkmaar.

The Weigh House was once a church, but some 350 years ago it was changed to its present use of weighing the cheeses. Its fine chimneys sprinkled the air with silver-toned melodies, and men in bright sailor hats of red, blue and yellow stood by the plaza which was covered with thousands of golden yellow cheese balls, that looked like golden oranges.

Hundreds of other cheeses looked like round red apples, and these red cheeses were waiting to be shipped to other countries after they were weighed and sold.

The Clock Figures

"Oh I never knew there were so many cheeses in the world," cried Wilhelmina, above the noise and confusion as she held tightly to her uncle's hand.

"You stay right here," said Uncle Jan. "I want to see about something."

Wilhelmina was fascinated at the busy scene before her. She watched the men in white uniforms carrying the cheeses from the waiting barges to the scales and then back to the barges. She watched the men shaking hands three times which meant that a sale had been made.

Just then the great clock of Alkmaar began striking the hour. Wilhelmina looked up at the little

wooden figures which came out and raced around and around while a little man blew the time upon a bugle.

Fascinated Wilhelmina watched the mechanical figures until the clock ceased striking. Then she turned again to the wonderful display of cheeses. As she glanced down to her astonishment, there at her feet, shone a bright new guilder.

The New Guilder

She stooped down and picked up the shiny piece of money. Now she could buy a little round cheese for her mother. As she straightened up, she noticed a man with a blue hat looking down at the ground as if in search of something.

Wilhelmina hesitated. Then, shyly, she went up to the men. "Pardon, Mynheer," she said. "Have you lost something?"

The man looked up a little crossly. "Yes, I have," he answered curtly. "I have lost a brand new guilder that I promised to bring home to my boy Peter. It was the only new guilder I had. I am certain that I dropped it here, but I cannot see it anywhere."

"Perhaps this is it," said Wilhelmina, bravely holding out the shining little coin. "I just found it lying here."

"You found it? Well, well," said the man delightedly. "Thank you, little girl. Thank you." And he pocketed the coin.

A Golden Cheese

"See here, little girl," he added, "you have made it possible for me to keep my promise to my boy, Peter. So, I am going to give you the finest yellow cheese I have left."

He went over to his pile of round, fresh cheeses and picked out one that particularly pleased him. "Here you are," he said, "and tell your mother that it was a pleasure for me to give it to you."

"Oh, thank you, Mynheer," cried Wilhelmina, her blue eyes shining with joy. "It is just what I wanted."

Next day when Wilhelmina and her father were on their way home in the brown canal boat, with the red sails out in the breeze, she had to tell all over again the story of her cheese.

"And you are certain you did not ask the Mynheer for it?" her father inquired anxiously.

"Oh no, Father," answered Wilhelmina looking at the great golden cheese ball lovingly.

"It will make mother doubly happy to know that your honesty brought her a gift," little Mina, her father said not concealing his own pride in his little blue-eyed daughter. And, indeed, there was no one more happy than Wilhelmina's mother when she served the delicious fresh cheese for supper that night, the favorite dish of any Dutch family.

(The End)



"Exercises": A Painting by Rosalie Slocum, Included in an Exhibit of Her Work That Opened Today at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls in Boston

Meg and the Marshes

HER little playmates called her Meg of the Marshes, because she and her mother lived in a cottage not far from a big shining river, with wide wet fields, or marshes as they are called, on either side.

Meg, who was only nine, had first to cross these marshes and then the river in a ferry boat before she could get to school.

She always enjoyed her journeys to and fro, because in winter time when the marshes were frozen, she could slide, and in the summer, when they were golden with king-crops, and feathery with sedge, she could run along the river bank, and dabble her small fingers in the cool water as the boatman ferried her across.

Meg was very fond of all animals, and loved to watch the moorhens swimming in and out of the reeds,

or to wait for an occasional otter, or water rat, to dart from his home on the bank.

Jack and Jill

Altogether Meg was a very happy little girl. She loved her home because Mummy was there, and also because she had a dog, a goat, and two gray rabbits all her own. The goat's name was Nelly. Meg had tied a bell round its neck, for Nelly was apt to stray over the marshes, but the sound of the bell always showed where it was, and Meg was easily able to find it and bring it back.

The rabbits were called Jack and Jill. They lived in a hutch at the bottom of the garden; and the dog's name was Wiggly because, when he was a very small pup he had a funny habit of squirming his way along the ground with his very young legs

curled under him, and then looking up at his little mistress as if to say, "Aren't I a clever fellow?"

Meg loved school, too. She had many little friends among her schoolmates, and her teacher was very kind.

One lovely April evening, Meg and her mother were having tea together as usual when suddenly something outside rustled against the windowpane. Meg jumped up and ran and opened the window.

On the ledge was a small dark bird. It lay quite still except for its bright eyes which moved anxiously.

"Oh, Mummy!" Meg cried. "Look! a swallow!"

Mummy picked the little bird up. "I think it has flown a long way, perhaps from Africa," she said, "for that is where swallows go in the winter time. I expect it is asking us for a rest. Suppose we make it a comfortable nest for a while. I am sure that is what it needs."

Meg's Guest

Meg was delighted. She filled a box with cotton wool, and made several large holes in the lid so that the swallow could have plenty of light and air. Then she placed the little bird in it, with a small saucer of water and mashed breadcrumbs, in case it was food and drink she needed, too.

"Could I tame her?" Meg asked. "She is so sweet. I would like to keep her with me forever."

But Mummy shook her head. "That wouldn't be kind," she said. "That little, swift-flying bird is born to be free. She belongs to the sunshine and the blue sky."

Meg thought for a moment. Then she looked up.

"Yes," she said. "I shouldn't like to be a captive, so I must not make her one."

"Soon she will be building her nest," said Mummy, "and then, one day, she will lay some lovely warm eggs, and have a dear little family all her own."

That night, before she went to bed, Meg whispered to the swallow, "Good night, dear swallow, tomorrow you will be free again."

Early the next morning Mummy said she went to the box.

"I think you will find that she will fly away quite happily now," Mummy said as she opened the window.

Meg picked up the little bird and placed her on the sill. The swallow gave a joyous flutter of her wings—and was gone.

Nature's Instruments

Before there was cymbal or drum
Or gong—long, long before—
Down pounding rain did come,
Waves crashed against the shore.

Before man ever knew
How to play his melodies
On a flute—the soft wind blew
Sweet music through the trees.

Before a violin
Had yet by ear been heard—
Glad song was poured from within
The throat of a little bird.

MARY C. REYNOLDS

Three Musical Families

HAVE you ever tried to make a musical tone by striking a glass of water with a spoon? Have you ever made music by blowing across the top of a bottle? Or have you ever played a tune on an elastic band stretched tight?

If not, why don't you experiment now? Then you can say that you have played a percussion instrument, a wind instrument, and a stringed instrument.

Do you know that there are three families of musical instruments? They are just as different as they can be—although they all produce musical tones.

The Percussions

Let us begin with the family of percussion instruments. Percussion is a big word. Can you guess the meaning of it without looking it up in the dictionary? What did you do to your glass of water? You struck it with a spoon. Any instrument played by striking belongs to the Percussion Family.

Can you name any percussion instruments? There is a most important one that begins with D. Surely you know its name without even stopping to think. Another one begins with B, another with C. And here is a hard one to guess! Its first letter is X. Perhaps you will have to look at the list at the end of this article to find out what it is. Have you ever heard of it?

The Song of the Wind

Now for the family of wind instruments. What did you do to make a musical tone on your bottle? You blew on it! What is it in nature that makes music by blowing—that breathes a lovely sighing music in the pine trees? The wind. Could there be any better family name than wind instruments for all those that are played as you played on the bottle—by blowing?

How many wind instruments can you name? Don't look at the list at the end until you have thought of at least three. Then see how many on the list you know and try to find out about the others.

Do you know why the organ, which is played very much like the piano, is one of the winds? It is the only member of the family which is not played by blowing with the mouth.

But what about the organ pipes? Have you sometimes wondered why the organ in church needed to have such rows and rows of pipes? It is the air or wind pumped through the pipes that makes the beautiful, rich organ tone, so in keeping with church services. The next time that you listen to an organ remember its family name!

The Strings

Now we have arrived at the family of stringed instruments. This is perhaps the most important family of all, although we could not get along with any of them. The stringed instruments are played neither by striking or blowing. What did you do to your elastic? You plucked it. That is one of the

ways of playing a stringed instrument—the harp, for instance. Have you ever heard lovely harp music? Isn't it a pretty sight to watch the harpist's fingers glide gracefully over the strings?

Now do you see why the harp is a stringed instrument? Just think of the harp strings. Probably you're thinking already of another instrument that has strings. The violin. Can you tell the difference between the harp and the violin? If you have seen a violinist you know that, instead of plucking the strings, the musician draws a bow across them, or bows them.

A Surprise Instrument

Mrs. Violin has two children who are much, much larger than she is. First there is her son, the Violoncello, called 'Cello for short. Her second son is named the Bass Violin or Double Bass. Mrs. Violin has a high, sweet voice, her son the 'Cello has a deep, rich voice, and her son, the Double Bass has a still deeper, gruffer voice. Mrs. Violin's partner is Mr. Viola. The pair look very much alike but Mr. Viola is larger and speaks in a deeper tone. The two sons are just as different from their parents as can be—both in looks and in sound.

The piano, like the organ, is a surprise instrument. Wouldn't you think that they both would be among the percussion instruments since you play them by striking the keys with your fingers? You know now that the organ is in the wind group because of its pipes. The piano is a stringed instrument because of its strings! If the lid of your piano is kept closed, lift it up and see how many metal strings are inside. Play a note and watch the little hammer jump up and strike the string which belongs to that note.

Percussion Instruments (Played by striking): Drum, cymbals, triangle, bell, xylophone, castanets, gong, rattle, tambourine.

Wind Instruments (Played by blowing): Flute, piccolo, horn, trumpet, tuba, trombone, oboe, bassoon, clarinet, cornet, organ, bugle, saxophone, bagpipes.

Stringed Instruments (Played by plucking or "bowing" the strings): Violin, viola, 'cello, double-bass, harp, piano, guitar, mandolin, banjo.

Answer to Pet Puzzle

1. Bone. 2. Basket. 3. Pan. 4. Leash. 5. Meat. 6. Brush. 7. Comb. 8. Water. 9. Collar. 10. Lead.

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SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pine. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four acre grounds. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, fishing, dancing, dramatics, sketching, craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

Jonathan Junior's Joke

JONATHAN JUNIOR lived with his three aunts—Aunt June, Aunt May, and Aunt April. Every time he wanted to go out to play, he must ask all three of his aunts.

First he would ask Aunt June, "Aunt June, may I please go out to play?"

"Why yes," Aunt June would say, "if you will first bring in a little wood for the wood box. And then you must ask Aunt May and Aunt April." So Jonathan Junior would bring in a little wood for the wood box. Then he would ask Aunt May.

"Aunt May, may I please go out to play?" "Why yes, Jonathan," said Aunt May, "if you will first dust the two chairs in your bedroom."

"I have done it already," said Jonathan Junior. "And I have dusted the table and the bed, too."

"Well!" said Aunt April, who was so surprised that that was all she could say. Then Jonathan Junior went to Aunt May.

"Aunt April, may I please go out to play?" "Why yes, Jonathan," said Aunt April, "if you will first dust the two chairs in your bedroom."

"I have done it already," said Jonathan Junior. "And I have dusted the table and the bed, too."

"Well!" said Aunt April, who was so surprised that that was all she could say. Then Jonathan Junior went to Aunt May.

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six plants on the sun porch. Then he took a cloth and dusted the two chairs in his bedroom. He dusted his table and his bed, too, until not a bit of dust was left on them. Then, instead of going to Aunt June, Jonathan Junior went to Aunt April.

"Aunt April, may I please go out to play?" "Why yes, Jonathan," said Aunt April, "if you will first dust the two chairs in your bedroom."

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Jonathan Junior Filled the Wood Box

(These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not yet reached the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.)

I Met a Woodchuck

I met a woodchuck
So young, so almost new,
Chuckling in the clover,
Drinking drops of dew.
I stopped and the wind stopped,
So he stopped, too.

Ho, little brother,
What's the news below?
Tell me of the secrets
That the woodchucks know;
What the south wind whispers
To the late snow.

Why do you sleep so,
When the world is white?
Do you see such strange things?
Are your dreams so bright
That you will not waken
From your long night?

He stopped and sat up,
So like a teddy bear;
Fuzzy fur and black paws
And shoe-button stare.
He wouldn't tell me—I think
He didn't dare.

He went on eating.
What was there to do?
The wind laughed,
And the leaves laughed,
So I laughed, too.

WILLIAM WILLIS

"I am really too tall for these knickers," Peter pleaded, stretched high on tiptoe."



"Two inches since last you were measured," Peter Jamieson's father said.
"My son, if you don't soon stop growing, We will have to tie stones on your head."

"Then you'll buy me the suit that you promised, The one with long trousers—you know. I am really too tall for these knickers," Peter pleaded, stretched high on tiptoe.

Mr. Jamieson chuckled, "Of course, son. Less noise, please, and try to be quiet. The advertisements here in the Monitor Should help us decide where to buy it."

Peter's father was right—in the paper Was an ad for youth's suits—just the thing! They bought one next day, and in praise Of the Monitor's ads they now sing!

Debtors Saved Great Sum By Dever's Drive

Attorney General Reports
on Campaign Against
Collection Agencies

Frauds Uncovered

Illegal Charges of \$1,000,000
to \$3,000,000 Uncovered
By State Department

A saving of \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to Massachusetts bill owners has resulted from the state drive to wipe out all collection agencies guilty of fraudulent, cost-bossing collecting practices, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, said today.

The savings represents excessive and fraudulent charges added to delinquent accounts, frequently increasing original bills 100 per cent and in a few cases 1000 per cent, Mr. Dever declared.

As a result of the drive, 198 collection agencies have been eliminated, 64 cases are pending in court and 2 are still under investigation by a staff headed by Maurice M. Goldman, assistant attorney general, who has been conducting the anti-collection agency campaign.

Stream of Complaints
Since the campaign started a steady stream of complaints has poured into the offices of Mr. Dever and Mr. Coleman.

One of the schemes included a letter to a woman, offering her job if she would apply at a certain address.

When the woman arrived in her old secondhand car, needed for transportation, the car was seized. The woman found no job, but the car was sold for \$30, the size of the original bill. But, Mr. Goldman reported, charges were so excessive due to faked constable fees, fake court orders and exorbitant interest, that the \$30 only paid the additional costs. The original bill was still outstanding when the woman complained to Mr. Dever.

Methods Used

Revealing some of the other methods used, the Attorney General said: "In some instances these collection agencies simply gave a badge to an employee, with which to hound people and scare them into paying not only their legitimate bills but exorbitant fees. Letters were sent to debtors outlining the dire catastrophe which would befall them if demands were not met.

Threats of attachment of wages, likely to lead to loss of employment, seizure of property, and the like, were set forth with a detailed description of their merciless effectiveness.

Mislead Debtors

The Attorney General also charged some collection agencies used "instruments and printed forms purporting to emanate from the courts bearing a facsimile of state and court seals to mislead the debtors into a belief that they were from the court as a warning of the consequences of their failure to heed the demands of the operators."

"Many agencies would constitute outlawed and fraudulent agencies at law, well knowing that by their continued, steady and regular practices they would force the debtors to pay even an unjust bill, rather than face the consequences of their refusal to pay."

Hundreds of mortgages and assignments of mortgages, of life insurance policies, salaries and the like were secured by false and fraudulent representations that the debtors were only signing an agreement to pay their just debt.

Revert to Lawyers

By wiping out the collection agencies, the Attorney General believes the business will revert to lawyers, whose actions are controlled by the Supreme Court. Under such control, he believes, excessive charges will be eliminated, or at least cut materially.

As for the small bills, the collection of which does not warrant retention of a lawyer, the small claims court is being set up, he said. Here, for \$120 a creditor may sue a delinquent debtor. A lawyer is not needed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy and not so cold tonight and Tuesday; snow probable beginning late tonight or Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 14 to 18 degrees; moderate northerly winds, becoming fresh north-east and east.

Maine: Fair, not quite so cold on the south coast tonight; Tuesday cloudy, warmer on the coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday snow, not quite so cold in the south portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, possibly followed by snow late tonight or Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to northeast and east winds, probably becoming strong on Tuesday over the south portion, and moderate northwest winds becoming variable over the north portion; weather overcast followed by snow Tuesday and over the south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B
Boston	8	7
Berlin	10	9
Chicago	18	16
Denver	10	9
El Paso	12	11
Jacksonville	36	35
Kansas City	18	14
Los Angeles	46	44
Miami	68	65

A—A. M. E. S. T. Feb. 3.
B—Minimum, Feb. 2.

High tides at Boston
Monday, 8:22 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Tuesday, 8:41 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light at vehicles at 5:29 p. m.

Planes Ready to Carry Relief as Ice Blocks N. E. Harbors

Boston's News Today:

Cold Spell Enters 18th Consecutive Day
Goodwin Blasts Chill at 100 Nashua Street
Curley Budget Hit by Tax Federation Head
Supreme Court Ruling Sought on Beano
Edwards Will Carry On Rotch Plans

Ice:

Blocks Cape Cod Canal
And Rings in Nantucket

While airplanes proudly preened their wings to fly to the rescue (although nobody appeared to be in need of rescue), winter's chilly breath continued for the eighteenth day to blow icily on New England today, blocking Cape Cod Canal, hampering harbor traffic and marooning, except for communications, some 3300 persons on Nantucket Island.

Coast Guard officials today said that if the low temperatures—ranging between 5 and 20 degrees above zero—continued another day, the weather Bureau forecast, their principal ice breaker, the Algonquin, would itself be trapped in Buzzard's Bay.

This brought into focus the fact that the Coast Guard had only four ice breakers in service today and two of these were small patrol boats. Observers noted that while ways of principal New England ship yards were jammed today with war vessels abounding, there was not a single new ice breaker under construction, although extreme need for vessels of this type has been repeatedly stressed to Congress.

Nantucket reported plenty of food-stuffs on hand today, although the islands' two bakeries were extended in meeting demands for bread. Six miles of ice has effectively blocked ship traffic since Saturday. It was considered the worst jam in two years. The Government ordered mail delivery by plane to the island today.

New York boats of the Eastern Steamship lines were two and three hours late arriving today, and all traffic was forced to go 70 miles around the Cape. About a dozen small craft were caught in Buzzard's Bay where the ice was a foot thick.

People were skating on Commercial Point in Dorchester Bay today and the bay was closed to navigation. Chelsea Creek and Ware River were kept open through the good offices of the Coast Guard and heavy water from the harbor was pumped into the waterways.

Boston Harbor was open and boats sailed in and out between ice floes with ease, but slips were mostly frozen over.

Along the water front today all heads beat with a single wish: "Let there be a mild Northeast to blow the ice to sea."

Connecticut Drive To Clear Roads Of Liquor Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The drunken driver is getting increasing attention in Connecticut, as the State's campaign to cut down traffic accidents gathers headway. Other causes of motor vehicle accidents seem to be almost ignored as denunciation is heaped on the drinking operator of a motorcar.

Police chiefs of the State started the outburst and stirred up some trouble for themselves, when at a recent convention for the heads of city police forces, they took a sharp rap at doctors who testify as defense witnesses for drivers accused of drunkenness.

Just a Racket

Chief of Police Joseph F. Grogan of West Hartford declared that "the \$50 which a doctor takes to pronounce a man in a borderline condition after the police physician has found him under the influence of liquor is just a racket."

Michael A. Connor, State Motor Vehicles Commissioner, addressing the chiefs, added: "Doctors have got to start practicing medicine and lawyers practicing law instead of fixing rackets."

The doctors replied with vigor and are still replying while Chief Grogan and Commissioner Connor stand their ground. Out of the hubbub has come the suggestion that doctors be appointed by the courts to examine drivers accused of operating under the influence of liquor, to testify as witnesses for either the prosecution or defense.

Conflicting Reports

Commissioner Connor holds it is confusing to the court to find a doctor on each side of the case giving conflicting opinions of the state of sobriety of the accused.

While the debate between the doctors and the police has dealt in generalities, Connecticut courts have furnished in recent days some specific illustrations of their attitude toward drunken driving.

Outstanding was the conviction of Albert W. Swan, 22, of Torrington, a young man of good family and education, whose automobile plowed through a group of young people returning from a skating party, killing one and injuring three others. Swan was sentenced to pay a \$1000 fine and to spend two to three years in State Prison on charges of drunken driving, automobile homicide and evading responsibility.

In burning words Common Pleas Court Judge Elbert B. Hamilton told him "your offense is the most flagrant, inexcusable and inhuman that has come to the attention of this court."

Thursday at a Hartford conference conducted by the Connecticut Temperance and Anti-Saloon League, Robbins B. Stockell of the Yale faculty declared that the real menace is the driver who takes a drink or two, not the man who is obviously drunk.

Weather:

Cold Spell Not Unusual

Inshore, the weather presented no serious problem today. For Boston it was the eighteenth consecutive day in a cold spell that threatened to equal the record 21-day cold spell of January and February, 1918. It was 7 degrees above zero in Boston at 6 a. m. today and 20 at noon. The forecast was for temperatures of from 12 to 16 tonight with cloudiness and possible snow with warmer weather late tomorrow.

Coldest place in Massachusetts today was Richmond, in the Berkshires, where the mercury fell to 16 below zero, making it the eighteenth day that sub-zero readings have been made.

But there was nothing out of the ordinary in January weather, according to Prof. C. J. Guinness, head of the meteorological observatory at Massachusetts State College in Amherst, today. January's mean temperature of 23.8 degrees was precisely normal for the month, he said.

Goodwin:

His Building Too Cold,
Says Snappy Registrar

It seemed hard to get off the subject of weather in Boston today. Everybody talked about it, but to quote Mark Twain nobody did much about it. Nobody, that is, except Frank A. Goodwin, city Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who has been said on one occasion and another to carry his own heat around with him.

Clarence Goodwin donned an Admiral Byrd parka this morning and sat in his Public Works Building office at 100 Nashua Street, commenting bitterly on the heat supplied in the structure.

Clipping his mittened fingers together to keep his hands warm, the Registrar had slightly torrid remarks to make about the "most disgraceful building ever erected here." He mentioned the circumstance that it was built during the administration of Governor Ely, and the Registrar alluded to the fact that an investigation was once begun into the construction, but never got beyond the stage of being voiced by Senator Henry Parkman Jr.

After an hour of putting on a one-man "storm" for the benefit of

the 1200 employees of the building, Mr. Goodwin issued a warm statement and left, threatening to mush back with a span of huskies.

Taxation:

Federation Official
Attacks Curley Budget

"Outrageous" was the term applied to Governor Curley's 1936 \$69,000,000 budget by John J. Mahoney, chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, before a sparse gathering of about 20 people at the State House today. The hearings, which will continue until Feb. 14, are being held before the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

Charging that Governor Curley had failed the taxpayers again by refusing "to join the increasingly large group of state executives of both parties who recognize that the best way to restore prosperity is to refuse to tap the pockets of the taxpayers," Mr. Mahoney dealt specifically with the following:

Liquor Taxes: He declared he was "waiting for the yell" which would arise when mayors of cities and towns realized that the Governor intended to divert the accumulated excess liquor tax funds from the old-age pensions for which they were intended to other purposes.

Increase: Terming the \$7,000,000 increase in the budget "reprehensible," he declared that "even more reprehensible" is the fact that the Governor is making taxpayers believe that he is reducing their burden when he really isn't.

Figures: Mr. Mahoney produced a number of figures to illustrate graphically the charges which he made.

Parcels of land taken over by city and towns jumped from 55,383 in 1934 to 66,276 in 1935—an increase

of about 10,000. Foreclosures increased from 222 in 1925 to 10,955 in 1934. The value of property held for tax titles shot up in the same period from \$485,000 to \$158,740,000.

"In the face of all this," said Mr. Mahoney, "the Governor is still recommending a greatly enlarged budget."

Bond Issue: Turning his attack to the bond issue which is intended, among other things, for the building of insane hospitals, Mr. Mahoney said: "The Governor is very interested in building insane hospitals now, but he was not so interested in 1925 when he suggested that rather than borrow for insane asylums he borrow for insane hospital buildings."

Not from a partisan standpoint was Mr. Mahoney criticizing the Governor, he declared, but because Mr. Curley "has shown no consideration to the taxpayers of both parties in this State who must foot the increased bill."

Beano:

Supreme Court Test
On the Game Is Sought

More significant than the \$50 fine which it involved was the appeal heard before the Supreme Court today on the question of Beano.

Subject of the appeal was the fine, imposed upon Dr. Thomas A. O'Connell, vice-president of the Brookline General Hospital, some months ago in Municipal Court. Dr. O'Connell had to pay \$50 for having promoted a "lottery" which was scheduled to be held in March in Brookline's Whitney Hall.

Arguments this morning stressed the following conflicting points:

Defense: Appearing for Dr. O'Connell, Attorney Robert B. Owen declared that the statute of 1934 which made Beano games legal also made it clear that any game in connection with Beano was also legal.

Prosecution: Assistant District At-

torney Anthony Iovino asserted, however, that the proposed benefit gambling fest was nothing more than a lottery and a sweepstakes and that persons buying tickets could only play in the actual game if their names had been drawn by lot.

Action: The court took the question under advisement.

Ground Hog:

Shadow
Means Nothing Leap Year

Here's good news.
The ground-hog legend doesn't hold good this year. Reason: It's Leap Year.

Yesterday was ground-hog (Candemus) day and the sun shone with midsummer brilliance so Mr. Ground Hog saw his shadow limned against the white snow in no uncertain delimitation. That would mean, according to the legend which we hope no one ever takes seriously, that there will be six more weeks of winter.

To the rescue, however, today came a jingle, unearthed from a musty almanac published in Hartford in the year 1750.

The rhyme:
If cloudy Candemus Day in Leap Year be,
So the hedgehog found his shadow see,
Back to his ground hole he goes to stay.
For winter will last to All Fools Day.

In reverse, this should mean scheduled winter is over!

WPA:

Rotch Turns Helm
Over to Skipper Edwards

Arthur G. Rotch didn't need to move many of the papers in his Park Square Building WPA office today when Paul Edwards arrived to take over the Administrator's position because Mr. Edwards said he would need them himself. "I'm going to

keep right on with your plans," he explained.

Mr. Edwards, as regional WPA examiner, has been acting as financial adviser to Mr. Rotch since last November, it was disclosed today, so is familiar with the projects under way and those in prospect.

Asked why Harry L. Hopkins, national WPA chief, gave him the title of acting administrator, Mr. Edwards deftly and pleasantly sidestepped giving an answer with political implications by saying: "All work in the WPA is temporary."

Mr. Edwards explained that he entered the WPA in New York City when the switch-over was first contemplated from the ERA.

Mr. Rotch would not disclose his immediate plans but said he contemplated no vacation. The WPA job pays a salary of \$8000 yearly.

Schools:

\$16,000,000 Limit
For Appropriations Opposed

Quick to answer recommendation of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau (A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman) that Boston's schools should be limited to \$16,000,000 in yearly expenditures, Alexander F. Sullivan, business agent for the Boston School Committee, appeared before the legislative committee on municipal finance today. He said that establishment of the set fund would mean salary cuts of \$500 annually to school employees.

It would take \$1,400,000 off the amount spent last year, he asserted.

Michael Downey, assistant superintendent of schools, argued against the suggestion that the Mayor of Boston be given power to veto school expenses if they went above a certain amount. "We don't want the Mayor," he said, "to have anything to do with our schools."

Maine Officials Apprehend Losing Federal Road Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 3.—Cancellation of regular federal highway aid for 1937, as proposed to Congress by President Roosevelt in his budget message, would be a serious blow to employment and road development in Maine, said state highway department officials today.

Not only would such a move take from the State the usual \$1,090,000 appropriation for the states, totaling \$125,000,000, but withdrawal for 1937, is said to be based on his belief that sufficient money has been extended for highway work in the past four years, through direct grants for road building, grade crossing removal, and secondary road construction. Road money still available for 1937 should be used, the Administration believes, for furtherance of the secondary road program.

Secondary road construction, while of importance to Maine in that it develops rural and feeder roads, is regarded as far less important unless it is coupled with a program continuing the construction and reconstruction of first-class highways.

Minor Roads Scattered
Under the present federal setup the secondary road program embraces a multitude of minor projects, so widely scattered throughout the State that each of itself has little importance in the whole road program.

The regular federal aid fund of \$1,090,000 yearly, which has been coming to Maine for the past 18 years, with the exception of 1933 and 1934 when federal grants were made, is the chief source of constructing trunk lines and giving large scale employment. Against these funds Maine matches equal amounts of bond money, thus doubling the amount of construction and employment.

The last Legislature enacted, and the people later approved, a bond issue of \$5,000,000 to be used at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year, beginning this year, solely to match federal funds. Unless federal funds are available, the bond money can not be used.

Hudson Plant to Close
HUDSON, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—Notice was posted today of the indefinite closing, Feb. 14, of this town's principal industry, the U. S. Rubber Products, Inc., plant. Employing 900 persons, the plant, only recently acquired by U. S. Rubber, had been in operation for 35 years.

Garment Trade Is Found Paying Slashed Wages

Citizen Committee Opens
Drive for Betterment of
Conditions

Seek Aid of Public

Stress Need of Unionizing
Cotton End of Industry
Affecting 4500 Women

Tonight will see the first move in a drive to unionize workers in the cotton garment industry in Boston and thus rescue 4500 women workers from what are said to be sweatshop working conditions.

A citizens' committee for the ladies garment industry—which includes Prof. Lincoln Fairley of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Mrs. William Z. Ripley and Prof. Rupert Emerson, Harvard, vice-chairman, and Miss Myrian Sieve, secretary—will meet with the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Reports will be made public purporting to reveal allegedly serious conditions prevailing today in the cotton garment industry in the city proper and in Greater Boston. Plans will be adopted to carry forward the new committee's work.

Must Have Public Support

These plans, said Professor Fairley, must be strongly supported by an aroused public to be successful. Officials of the Garment Workers' Union, it is said, have been unable to prevail upon employers to permit cotton garment workers to unionize. Recently they carried their plea to public spirited persons who then formed this new citizens' committee.

This group, Professor Fairley feels, can now only be successful with the public's aid. "The public," he said, "is why the committee publicly opens its drive tonight."

Conditions prevailing in the cotton garment industry in Boston, although claimed to be largely the result of the NEA breakdown, are in some measure a carry-over from pre-NEA days. With the end of the codes, hours increased and wages were reduced. Since the cotton industry workers in Boston have never been unionized they have not been in a position to establish suitable protective regulations.

Even Silk Workers Suffer

In the Boston silk dress industry where the workers are protected by a strong union, conditions in the past few months have grown worse but are not comparable to the wage-hour regulations now endured by the non-unionized cotton workers, state the committee. Details of the change in working conditions in the silk, as well as the cotton goods industry, will be revealed at tonight's meeting, Professor Fairley explained.

"We will lay plans tonight to carry our fight out on three fronts," he said. "We will attack the employers of the cotton garment workers, we will urge the public not to purchase cheap garments and we will ask the larger department stores to sell only products that are made under fair factory conditions."

Bargain Hunters Blamed

"First we must arouse the public and win trenchant power to force sweatshop employers to yield from their determined opposition to the unionization of cotton garment workers, reduce hours and raise wages. We hope public demand will be strong enough to accomplish this. But if it is not, other methods can be used."

"We will point out to the public that shoppers are as guilty as sweatshop employers, for they create the demand for ridiculously priced garments. If the shoppers can be convinced of the futility of unfair prices, it should not be difficult to persuade our larger merchants to buy only union-made goods."

"The point we must drive home is that a bread and water standard of living to any class of workers, reduces the standard of living for all."

Low Wages, Long Hours

Revealing to the Monitor some of his ammunition for tonight's meeting, Professor Fairley told of the conditions which garment workers in the cotton goods industry in Greater Boston are enduring today. They work anywhere from 44 to 50 hours a week, he said, for wages of \$4 to \$10. The old trick used by shop foremen of keeping the rate of help turnover high, is used as effectively in Boston today as ever, said Professor Fairley. So harsh has become the competition for cheap garments, he said, that factories are moving from the garrets of the West End to Boston suburbs.

Towns Offer Inducements

These towns, anxious to receive the stimulus of a new industry, have offered rent-free, tax-free inducements to garment manufacturers. The result in Greater Boston today of this movement is the usual one, according to Professor Fairley. Workers, out of a job because the factory moves, are thrown on relief. In the small towns wages are further reduced; the town receives no taxes and a minimum of rent; wages and hours of even the organized silk workers are threatened.

"If we can only magnify this situation so that all of Boston can see and understand it," concluded Professor Fairley, "we may bring union regulations to the cotton garment workers, raise the standard of the silk workers, and save Boston's garment industry from the sure destruction to which it is headed today."

Choice of Convention City Booms Haigis Chances

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The gubernatorial candidacy of John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former State Treasurer and G. O. P. nominee for Lieutenant Governor in 1934, received a considerable lift when the Republican State Committee selected Springfield for the 1936 pre-primary conventions site.

Political contention is that a candidate is always greatly aided when a party convention, national or state, is held in his own back yard. The local group carries considerable strength into the convention, and this strength counts when the going becomes rough.

245 Delegates Claimed
There seems little doubt that Mr. Haigis has most of the delegates from the four western counties tied up. The Haigis group contends it already has at least 245 delegates pledged to his candidacy, although the delegates will not be chosen until April 28 by the voters. Two hundred of these are claimed in the western district, while 45 are counted in Worcester County.

If Mr. Haigis actually has these votes lined up, 35 per cent of the 706 delegates is now under the Haigis banner, a good proportion at this stage of the battle.

On the other hand, backers of Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and first Republican to enter the Governor's

contest, insist the Speaker has approximately the same number of delegates pledged, although they quickly add he is not seeking pledges.

Slight Exaggeration
Members of both camps may be exaggerating slightly in the matter of delegates, but from reports filtering in from all parts of Massachusetts, Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Haigis are leading the field at present. If they hold their present strength, it appears certain the convention battle will be between these two, with the other candidates ready to slip in if a deadlock results.

Right now Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County, is given the least possible chance for convention favor, with Joseph E. Warner, former attorney general, leading Robert T. Bushnell, former Middlesex County district attorney, possibly because of the latter's late entry.

Party Feud

Mr. Warner and Mr. Bishop seem ready to smash Mr. Bushnell's candidacy whether they themselves win or not. Mr. Bushnell rubbed their "fur" the wrong way when he ignored their candidacies in the formal announcement of his own entry into the G. O. P. gubernatorial fight.

As for the convention strategy, a

real battle is looming between the Sinclair Weeks forces and those behind Saltonstall, over whether the United States senatorial candidate shall be selected first or the gubernatorial candidate.

If the Weeks group can maneuver the convention so that the senatorial election may be made first, Mr. Weeks will gain strength, while Mr. Saltonstall will lose considerable support. The reason is that both men come from Newton, and the convention will not select two Newtonians for the two top posts on the Republican ticket.

Real Battle Looms

Of course, if the convention is tied up in advance for Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., as the G. O. P. candidate for United States Senator, Representative Saltonstall's chances will not be hurt whether the senatorial choice comes first or second.

But the Weeks' forces undoubtedly will battle fiercely to the end. Despite claims of numerous politicians that the grandson of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is certain of convention favor, Mr. Weeks is a dangerous candidate.

Mr. Bushnell, undoubtedly, will also be interested in any convention manipulations to place the senatorial battle first on the order of business.

ness. He, like Mr. Weeks and Representative Saltonstall, lives in the Newtons.

The Convention City

Springfield has started to capitalize on its position as 1936 pre-primary convention city. Its publicity machinery is beginning to roll, producing various articles stamped with the words, "Springfield, the 1936 Convention City."

It is no secret that Springfield's business drive was responsible for the choice of that city by the Democratic and Republican state committees. Worcester could have won one convention, or perhaps both, had its business men offered any inducements. Worcester was the most centrally located city in the State and most politicians favored it as a convention site for that reason.

But from Worcester's actions the politicians gathered the hint Worcester did not want the conventions, despite the business they bring to the chosen city. The Worcester Republican city committee voted in favor of Springfield as a convention site, while the Democrats gave up without a real struggle in connection with the Democratic conclave.

Edgar M. Mills

Ten Towns to Share Customers' Dividend Of Hartford Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—For several years the Hartford Electric Light Company has distributed what it calls a "customers' dividend," reducing consumers' bills substantially for one month in the year.

This year the company has announced that the dividend, instead of going to individual customers, will go directly in the form of checks to the treasurers of the 10 towns in which the company operates. The company will mail checks totaling approximately \$40,000. No string is attached to the money but the company suggests that it be used for relief costs.

The smallness of the amount available for the dividend influenced the company to send the money to the town treasurers rather than crediting it to the bills of consumers, said a company statement.

Chief reason for the smaller earnings, said Chairman Samuel Ferguson, was increased taxes. "These for the coming year have reached the astounding figure of approximately \$1,000,000 or more than the total cost of the fuel used for making our power," he declared.

The amounts paid to the towns are based on the increase in power sales in the towns. Where power sales have increased 15 to 20 per cent the dividend is 15 per cent of one month's sales. Where power sales have increased less the percentage returned to the town is less. Hartford gets the largest check, \$24,275. The other nine towns are in the city suburbs.

Cobb Earns Plaudits Ross Favors All-Star Game—B. A. A. Seeks Cunningham

New All-Star Hockey Game Is Proposed

This is to introduce a new all-star National Hockey League game. An annual benefit contest between selected teams, division vs. division, the proceeds to establish a fund for hockey players deprived of their livelihood, was fostered by local writers.

The idea took favor at an informal conclave in the suite of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Ross after the Providence-Cub game Saturday night. Art Ross saw possibilities as the writers began picking players for imaginary lineups and approved. A canvass of Bruin hockey players Sunday night found enthusiastic support, although Manager Frank Patrick did not warm up at the suggestion.

Of course the present schedule arrangements and late playoffs allow neither time for such a game during the season nor afterward. To make a real go of the affair it would have to be taken into consideration while compiling the schedule and a definite date be set aside.

It would be patterned after the present all-star baseball game. American division players to be selected by vote of hockey writers whose teams are in that division and the Canadian group to do likewise. Financial arrangements probably would provide expenses of players and rink with the balance to go into the fund.

What an interesting and colorful spectacle it would be to see such great hockey players as Ching Johnson of Rangers and Eddie Shore of the Bruins paired on the defense in front of Tiny Thompson of Boston or Mike Karakas of Chicago! There are many other combinations and each year the lineups would differ.

Hockey Briefs

THE best way to abruptly end the hopes of arousing enthusiastic and lasting support to amateur hockey on Sunday afternoon is to bill inferior opponents for the Boston Olympics or teams who fail to bring their regular lineup. Yesterday the St. Nick's of New York came with only 10 men and many of the stars advertised failed to appear.

Art Ross never lets much time pass without something new in the way of hockey ideas. In conjunction with the plea for more scoring in recent years, he dropped up Saturday night with a suggestion that could be tried without expense or trouble. Instead of widening the net, which would involve both expense and experiment, he proposes taking away the wide sticks used by goalies and giving them regulation clubs.

If Joe Jorwa continues the high grade of hockey he is displaying with Americans his name cannot be overlooked in any all-star selection this season. Right now the former Boston Cub, with Roy Winters, goalie, is holding up the team defensively, and offensively the Cannore boy is a standout.

Rumors that the "Flash" Hollett purchase depends upon his making good with the Bruins are put to rest by Art Ross. The former Toronto defenseman now with the Cubs has been purchased outright and the check for over \$16,000 has been in the hands of Conn Smythe for some time.

More traveling for the Roche brothers, Earl and Desse, Sprague Cleghorn fired them for indifference.



NEW YORK, N. Y.

Rosoff's
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Best food, fresh vegetables, prepared, nicely served, pleasant environment.
More than 2000 persons served daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

GRATITUDE

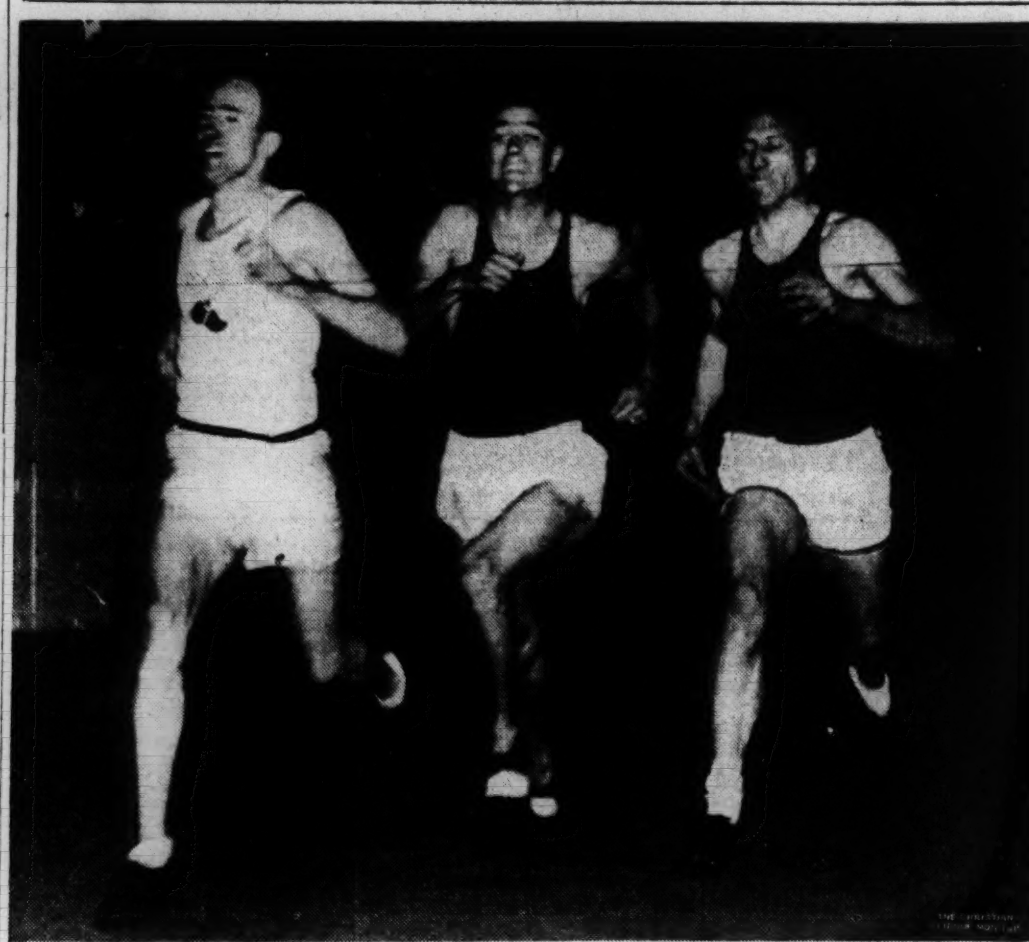
The advertisement above has appeared every Tuesday during the past year in The Christian Science Monitor. The results achieved have been most gratifying: Monitor patrons identify themselves and so it becomes easy to prove our advertising pays: While we serve over 2000 persons daily and advertise in other papers we cannot always trace the source of patronage.

In addition to actually tracing results to our Monitor ads, readers of this paper are surely satisfied customers for we receive regular daily and weekly visits from hundreds. Situated 3 doors off Broadway at 43rd Street running through to 44th Street customers visiting the amusement sector at Times Square find a subway exit from nearly everywhere. A selection of wholesome, carefully prepared food, served in a refined environment, calls for a service which is imperative; our menu sets forth a variety of more than 30 dishes including all fish cooked in various ways.

Thank You

M. Rosoff

May Meet Again Saturday in B. A. A. Games



The Finish of the Wanamaker One-Mile Run at Madison Square Garden. Joe Mangano (left), New York A. C., breaking the tape in 4m. 11s. With Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania, Second, in 4m. 11.1s., and Glenn Cunningham of Kansas, World's Record Holder, Third, in 4m. 11.2s.

Never Began to Run Until He Gave Up Banjo, Says Mangano

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (P)—Joe Mangano, Cornell University law student, who defeated Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke in the Wanamaker mile at the Millrose A. A. games last night, says he never really began to run until he gave up the banjo.

As an undergraduate, Joe paid his bills by playing the banjo and sometimes the guitar in an orchestra that specialized in house parties. As an undergraduate the former Cornell captain won only one title race over the mile distance.

"You know a fellow can't stay up until 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning and then expect to break records," he said as he lay on a rubber table after running the fastest mile of his career. "I earned my way through college in that manner and it necessarily came first with me. It's different now that I can rest and train a little more. I really got in shape for tonight's race."

Mangano, whose race with Cunningham in Boston a week ago resulted in charges that the Kansas had blocked him and thrown him off stride as he tried to pass at the finish, set out in the Wanamaker event with the definite intent to prove that those charges were not unfounded. He allowed the blocky Kansas to make the pace, staying at his heels as though he was glued there, until the last lap was reached. Then he dug in, reeled by in the stretch and split the tape in 4m. 11s., the fastest he ever had recorded for the distance.

All world records for the one-mile walk were smashed when Hank Clemens of the Achilles Club of Toronto stepped the distance in 6m. 23.7s.

Sam Allen of Oklahoma equaled the world indoor record of 7.5s as he captured the 60-yard high hurdles final and Ed Siegel, New York veteran, beat out Eulace Peacock, Temple star, in the final of the 60-yard dash.

Tickets for the game are going rapidly. At present it looks like another capacity house. Tickets are now on sale at the Boston Garden, Boston Arena, Jordan's and F. S. Prices range from \$1.10 to \$2.20.

The "John J. Hallahan Memorial Trophy" will again be in competition. The trophy will be awarded to the individual, who by his performance, competitive spirit, and sportsmanship will be deemed the outstanding athlete of the games. The permanent trophy will be held by the B. A. A., and the winner shall receive a similar replica for his permanent possession.

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Blue Ribbon Meet Of Indoor Track Season at Garden

The Boston Athletic Association, one of the oldest athletic organizations in the United States, which is given a great deal of credit for the development and promotion of amateur athletics in this country, will hold its forty-seventh annual indoor track and field meet and intercollegiate relay carnival next Saturday evening at the Boston Garden. The meet will get under way at 7:15 o'clock.

For years the B. A. A. meet has been known as the "Blue Ribbon" event of the indoor track season. It has always featured in bringing to Boston the greatest natural college rivals for relay races, which probably hold a closer spot in the hearts of track lovers than anything else. This year practically every college in the East has been invited to compete.

Ten special invitation events will constitute the invitation features and include the "Briggs 50-yard dash," 45-yard high hurdles, "Holler 600," "Lapham 1000," "Hunter Mile," "Billings Two Mile," running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault and shotput.

This is Olympic year, and many of the athletes who will show here at the Garden next Saturday night are certain to be wearing the colors of the United States at the Berlin Games next summer.

Three new trophies have been added to the list of feature events for this year—the Hollis 600, the Lapham 1000 and the Billings Two Mile. These three added to the Briggs 50-yard dash and the Hunter Mile make a total of five beautiful special prizes that the cream of the American track and field lists will strive to win.

The "John J. Hallahan Memorial Trophy" will again be in competition. The trophy will be awarded to the individual, who by his performance, competitive spirit, and sportsmanship will be deemed the outstanding athlete of the games. The permanent trophy will be held by the B. A. A., and the winner shall receive a similar replica for his permanent possession.

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Ty Cobb Voted Leading Player of Modern Era

CHICAGO, Feb. 3 (P)—Ty Cobb, fiery genius of the diamond for 24 triumphant years, will be the No. 1 immortal in baseball's permanent Hall of Fame.

The famous Georgian, who shattered virtually all records known to baseball during his glorious era, won the distinction as the immortal of immortals yesterday by outscoring even such diamond greats as Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner and Christy Mathewson in the nationwide poll to determine which 10 players of the modern age should be represented in the game's Memorial Hall at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Only Cobb, Ruth, Wagner, Mathewson and Walter Johnson, probably the speed-ball king of them all, received the required majority to win places in the hall of fame, but Cobb was given a margin of seven votes over his closest rivals, Ruth and Wagner. Out of 226 ballots cast by players and writers, the Georgia peach received 222, or four less than a unanimous vote. Ruth and Wagner received 215 each. Mathewson was fourth with 205 and Johnson fifth with 189. Seventy-five per cent of the total votes, or 169, were needed.

Lajoie a Leader

Napoleon Lajoie, Tris Speaker, Cy Young, Rogers Hornsby and Mickey Cochrane ran in that order for the other five positions left for the moderns, players who starred from 1900 and on, but as none received 75 per cent of the total vote their cases will be submitted to the Cooperstown committee in charge of the Memorial to be erected in time for baseball's centennial in 1939. Their names will be submitted in another poll next year with five or seven places open. Their votes were: Lajoie 146, Speaker 133, Young 105, Hornsby 103, Cochrane 80.

The committee in charge of the vote tabulation, headed by Henry Edwards, secretary of the Baseball Writers' Association, figured the struggle for ballots among the moderns would be a two-man battle between Cobb and Ruth. When the first 100 votes were counted, both Cobb and the home run king were unanimous.

Ruth was the first to fall out, having lost a vote from a writer who watched him hang up some of his greatest records. The committee was amazed. Vote counting stopped momentarily for a discussion on how anyone could leave the great Ruth off the list of immortals. The same happened when Cobb missed his first vote. Too, there was some surprise when the usual vote of "Cobb, Ruth and Speaker" was broken up with a series of ballots for other outfielders.

Fifty-one Stars Named

George Sisler, whose great career with the St. Louis Browns was halted early, ranked eleventh with 77 votes.

Fifty-one stars, past and present, were named, but few of the present ones received much support for the reason that the voters figured they would get their chances later, as one or two will be added to the list of immortals each year. Dizzy Dean, Charley Gehring and Charles (Gaby) Hartnett, rated as three of the greatest stars of the game today, received only one vote apiece. There were many surprises of famous stars receiving only a handful of votes. The others received votes as follows:

Eddie Collins, 60; Jimmy Collins (the former Boston third baseman), 58; Grover Cleveland Alexander, 55; Lou Gehrig, 51; Roger Bresnahan, 47; Willie Keeler (also received 33 in the old-time poll), 40; Rube Waddell, 33; James E. Fox, 21; Ed Walsh, 20; Ed Delahanty (also a leader in the old-time poll), 17; Harold Tryon, 16; Frank Frisch, 14; Robert Moses, 12; Hal Chase, 11; Ross Young, 10; Bill Terry, 9; Johnny Kling, 8; Lew Criger, 7; Johnny Evers, 6; Mordecai Brown, 6; Frank Chance, 5; Ray Schalk, John McGraw and Al Simmons, 4 each; Chief Bender, Ed Roush and Joe Jackson, 2 each, and one vote each to the following: Rube Marquard, William Bradley, Nap Rucker, Jake Daubert, Sam Crawford, Connie Mack, Norm Elbert, Dizzy Dean, Charles Gehring, Frank (Home Run) Baker, Fred Clarke, Dazzy Vance and Leo Hartnett.

Bettors Lenore Knight's Record

COPENHAGEN, Den. Feb. 3 (P)—A 15-year-old girl, Lenore Knight, swam the 440 yards in 5m. 29.9s. today, eclipsing Lenore Knight's listed world record by one tenth of a second.

College Swimming Results

Army 38, Colgate 35.
Dartmouth 31, Springfield 20.
Syracuse 22, Union 18.
Yale 47, N. Y. Boys Club 33.

College Polo Results

Cleveland, Cav. 15½, Yale 13.
Cornell 17, 109th A. 15.
Harvard 7½, Ashcroft 6½.

College Wrestling Results

Army 24, Springfield 8.
Indiana 20½, Lehigh 6½.
Navv 18, V. M. 12.

College Fencing Results

Army 17, Saltus Club 10.
New York A. C. 14, Yale 13.
Phila. Sword Club 14, Navy 13.

CUT THE COST OF YOUR NEW YORK TRIP

by living at the HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue, at 49th Street, N. Y. C.

Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! 800 modern rooms. Only \$25.00 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio. \$35.00 for a double room.

Dine and Dance in CASINO MONTCLAIR

Root Buys a Ranch

HOLLISTER, Calif., Feb. 3 (P)—Charles Root, veteran pitcher of the Chicago Cubs, has bought a ranch near San Benito, Calif. Saturday. The ranch includes farming, and grazing land. Root said he plans to spend winter here and upon his retirement will make the place his permanent home. The purchase price was not announced.

World's Skating Title to Kit Klein With Third Place

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3 (P)—Kit Klein, speedy Buffalo (N. Y.) girl, won the world's speed skating championship for women yesterday by finishing second in the 5000-meter race after scoring two victories Saturday in the shorter events.

Miss Klein, who captured the 500-meter and 3000-meter races Saturday, could place no better than third yesterday in the 1000 meters, but that place, with her second in the distance event, gave her a winning point total.

In the deciding race the Buffalo girl trailed Verne Lesche of Finland, who broke her own world record by skating the distance in 10m. 15.3s. Her previous mark was 10m. 28.3s.

Miss Klein scored the low total of 234.7 points in the four events. Her leading rival, Miss Lesche, was close behind with 235.7 points. She won both of yesterday's events, the 1000 and 5000-meter races, was second Saturday in the 3000 and tied for fourth in the 500 with Synnove Lie of Norway.

Yankees Played to 250,000 Fewer Fans Last Season Without Babe Ruth

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (P)—Boston writers wonder whether the old Wigwam will become "Beesfield" or "the Bee Hive." Too bad Gil Dobbie isn't a baseball coach. Those hopeless 1936 Athletics would be right down his alley.

Without Babe Ruth, the Yanks played to 250,000 fewer customers last year. Or something more than \$100,000 in cash. . . Did the Babe earn his \$80,000 per? . . . Billy Evans, tops as an umpire, says the hardest player to handle was—you guessed it—Tyus Raymond Cobb. . . There were no friendships on the diamond for Ty. . . Three guesses as to who'll get that Cornell job. . . Just for the records, Bernie

Bierman, Clark Shaughnessy and Slip Madigan are tied up.

The baseball writers tossed their largest and best dinner last night. . . almost everyone in baseball's who's who was there. . . the magazines, players and umpires came in for their annual ribbing. . . fun was poked at Col. Jake Ruppert, Tom Yawkey, George Moriarty, the World Series "tough guy," and of course, the merry Dodgers. . . a good time was had by all.

One of the honor guests was Col. Karl Landgrebe of Birmingham, who always pitches a big one for the scribes when they journey north with the Giants and the Yankees. . . the two judges—Landis and Bramm—were missed.

The "big Joe" Dimeaggio, Yankee outfield prize, could do against Satchel Paige, famous Negro pitcher, was one out of five. . . Steamboat Johnson, the umpire who wrote "Standing the Gaff," has gone on the air in Memphis to see if the fans can stand it. . . say President Dodds of Princeton: "Our success at Princeton is due to fair (oh yeah?) material and a good coach, Fritz Crisler."

Dick Harlow of Harvard and Carl Snively of New Carolina will exchange football visits this spring. . . Harlow goes to Chapel Hill next month and Snively drops in at Cambridge in April.

George Kotlarek Is Ski-Jump Champion

RED WING, Minn., Feb. 3 (P)—George Kotlarek, Duluth, Minn., veteran, soared from a slide abbreviated to eliminate dangerous landing conditions to win the national ski-jumping championship yesterday.

Leaping into a moderate cross wind, Kotlarek cleared 164 and 169 feet in his two jumps to edge out Elmer Fredbouth, for the title. Some 3500 spectators, accorded favorable weather, lined the sides of the slide.

National Hockey League

American Division

Won Tied Lost For Agt Pts
Chicago 14 6 9 67 56 34
Detroit 14 6 9 67 56 34
Rangers 13 5 14 60 70 31
Boston 14 3 12 52 31

Canadian Division

Won Tied Lost For Agt Pts
Montreal 13 4 12 58 61 30
Toronto 13 3 13 78 74 29
Calder 9 7 15 57 35 11
Americans 10 3 16 62 67 23

Results Feb. 1

Detroit 3, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (overtime).
Rangers 4, Montreal 2.

Results Feb. 2

Chicago 2, Toronto 0.
Boston 2, Americans 1 (overtime).

New Worcester Golf Pro

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 3 (P)—Jack Schneiderman has been named golf professional at the Mt. Pleasant Country Club here, succeeding Bill Thurston who recently resigned after several years' connection with the club. Schneiderman has been professional at the Plagier Country Club, Fall River, N. Y., and at the Fairview Country Club, Portland, Maine.

Yale Baseball Work Starts

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3 (P)—Yale will start its baseball practice today with a large group of veterans reporting to Coach Joe Bower. . . Candidates for pitching honors will be Bernard Rankin of Lowell, Mass.; Louis Walker of Old Waterville, N. Y.; Thomas Jones Jr., New Haven; Theodore Horton of New Haven; Harry Dichtman, New Haven; James Nowes, West Haven.

Amusements

BOSTON

Boston University Celebrates 10 Years Under Lead of Marsh; River Site Awaits Builders

When nearly 1000 persons gathered this evening to honor Dr. Daniel L. Marsh on his tenth anniversary as Boston University's president, they will be paying tribute to one whose leadership has witnessed the addition of 67 buildings, 500 acres and \$2,000,000 to the university's assets and who has carried it through the depression with a balanced budget.

When Dr. Marsh took over the reins of B. U. in 1926 as one of the youngest college presidents in the country, his first official act was the abolishment of compulsory military training. Ten years have intervened to mellow and mature his judgment, but the scattered schools which are brought together under the B. U. banner may be grateful that the man at their head has lost none of his liberalism. When the teachers' oath bill was under hot debate last year, Dr. Marsh stood in the vanguard with those who opposed it.

Claimed to be the largest university in New England and one of the largest in the country, its 11 graduate schools and undergraduate colleges occupy 91 buildings on 552 acres. Fourteen new properties have been acquired during the past 10 years.

The endowment funds have also increased, even during the depression period. In fact, in the course of Dr. Marsh's presidency, the university has added to its net assets 129 half as much as it acquired in its entire previous 47 years of existence. In actual amount, the net assets have jumped from \$4,775,000 to \$6,695,000.

Practical and Worth While

In his inaugural address 10 years ago, Dr. Marsh said: "Education is not either liberal or useful; it is both liberal and useful. We aim at education that makes a living and makes life worth living."

Dr. Marsh has begun to exemplify his own definition through the practical medium of B. U.'s curricula in a number of ways. The Sargent School of Physical Education in Cambridge has been acquired and improved; the College of Music has been established; the graduate school setup has been completely reorganized and the School of Religious Education and Social Service has been developed into a new school of Religious and Social Work. Dr. Marsh has also reorganized B. U. athletics, placing them under faculty control, a somewhat unusual solution of the problem.

Extent of Plant

Bostonians can scarcely realize the physical size of Boston University, spread, as it is, all over the city and some of the suburbs.

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But although through these and many other efforts, Dr. Marsh has sought to unify, to improve and to increase the value of B. U. to its 10,000 students, a new campus, visualized by the president first in 1926 and eagerly adopted by graduates and friends, is still an ideal. Difficult times have made the struggle as hard for B. U. as they have for other enterprises, but the picture of a unified campus of its own has never been abandoned.

The land has been purchased and is ready. The graduates, composing a group of 82,000 persons, have made a good beginning, and several friends of the university have contributed considerable amounts. But university authorities realize that there is still a long road to be traveled.

On the Charles
When Boston University does raise its own buildings on the new campus property, it will make the third center of learning to be located on the bank of the Charles River. For the site stands midway between

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CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
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PORTLAND, MAINE 570 CONGRESS ST.

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THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
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Hopkinton, N. H.
THE CURTIS STORE
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Ready to Found New Campus



Daniel L. Marsh
President of Boston University

The imposing facades of M. I. T.'s great stone buildings and the colonial red brick Harvard dormitories on the opposite side of the river. The international aspect of the university is not alone bespoken by the students who have come to study there. Doctor Marsh has gone out from B. U. to lecture at the University of Geneva, Switzerland; at Oxford University, England; at the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and at the University of Chile, Santiago, Chile. He has received honorary degrees from the University of Bologna, called the oldest university in the world, as well as from several American colleges and universities.

Speakers of Evening
Tonight he will be honored by those who have been in one way or another connected with Boston University or with education in New England. Frank G. Allen, former Governor of Massachusetts and president of the board of trustees, will preside at the banquet. Former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, secretary of the trustees, will be toastmaster. Representing the colleges and universities of New England will be Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, while Jay R. Benton, former Massachusetts Attorney General, will represent the 82,000 living alumni.

A portrait recently completed by Jacob Bender, Boston painter, will be presented to Dr. Marsh and a number of educators will speak briefly. The program is to be broadcast over WNAC from 8 to 9:45.

Dr. Koussevitzky Spends Vacation Listening to Music

"Looking extremely trim and fit, in a natty double-breasted brown suit, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has just arrived back in town from his annual two weeks' mid-season vacation from conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Intent on finding out how Dr. Koussevitzky amuses himself on vacation, a reporter set forth to interview him on the train.

It appears that the famous leader spent his time "exploring." He explored orchestral scores and symphony concertos, with New York City the farthest point in his travels.

The interviewer found a gentleman reading a thin book with foot-square covers, surrounded by piles of similar books. There was no doubt that the reporter had located Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, reading orchestral scores.

A Conductor's Vacation
"That's a terrible way to spend a vacation," the interviewer began.

"Oh—Oh, how do you do, my friend? On the contrary, it is very pleasant to hear this fine music," the leader countered.

"I have had a wonderful vacation," he said. "I listened to orchestras—both the New York Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Orchestra—on a visit to New York. You see, sometimes we are so close to our own orchestra that we may deceive

ourselves. We think we know its quality. But do we really? And so I have stepped down from the conductor's stand and become part of some audiences at concerts of other orchestras.

Boston Symphony the Best
"Let me tell you at once, we are not wrong when we say the Boston Symphony is of the finest. But really, it is possible for several orchestras to be each at the top in a certain individual way. After hearing the performances which I did, I may say that the finest orchestra in the world is really, perhaps, the reverse. It has wonderful brilliance in the climaxes, but the softer playing does not seem to go so well."

"Now, how about the third orchestra—which I believe has its home in Boston?"

Praise for Own Orchestra
"Ah, the Boston Symphony has brilliance in both extremes and in between. What clear playing in the soft passages! What magnificent climaxes! My vacation has taught me to appreciate those qualities even more."

"What do you think of the effect on the Boston musical public of having other symphony orchestras come here?" The interviewer asked, alluding to the visits, soon, of the New York Philharmonic Symphony under Toscanini, and the Philadelphia Symphony under Stokowski.

"I think that is very good, and I am very glad it is going to happen. It will be fine for the public here to be able to admire the individual qualities of those other orchestras."

Somewhat, or other, it got to be time to get into wraps for stopping at the Back Bay Station. As Dr. Koussevitzky tugged with his rubbers, he said:

His Guest Conductor
"Tell me, do people like the man I found to take my place as guest conductor, Mr. Mitropoulos?"

The reporter stated his belief that the Grecian conductor had been greatly admired.

Dr. Koussevitzky smiled, and said: "That makes me very happy."

Community Fund Is Now \$2,261,223 But Needs Speed

Contributions to the Boston Community Chest Fund today reached \$2,261,223.

Despite this unprecedented good showing for eight days, Riffley L. Dana, general chairman of the campaign, refused to appear overconfident. On the contrary, he said, the campaign was the shortest in the history of Boston chest drives and hence required an over-par showing for the first week to reach the \$3,750,000 quota by Feb. 10, the closing day of the drive.

To reach the established mark, collections must average \$278,850 a day. Which means the total subscribed to date is about where it should be. But Mr. Dana pointed to the increased difficulties of maintaining contributions at required levels as each day of the drive passes. To attain the established goal, he said, subscriptions at this time should be considerably above the required daily average to offset the anticipated slack of the final week.

Mr. Dana based his conclusions upon the past experience of Boston chest drives. The short campaign, he said, requires high speed by solicitors every hour of the drive. These solicitors have contributed their own time and money to the drive, he said.

While most of the funds naturally come from those who can best afford to contribute, the usefulness

Wreckers Tear Top Off Wrong Building

By the Associated Press
Worcester, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—CREW of wreckers employed by a Clinton bank made a slight mistake. Asked to tear down an abandoned tenement house at 27 Nashua Street, they started to tear down a dwelling, now unoccupied, at 35 Nashua Street. The roof was off yesterday before a bank official knew it. Late in the day the crew began putting it back on.

Both places are owned by the bank.

shown by people of small means was indicated today in the report that the Morgan Memorial, a charitable agency itself, had raised more than \$1000 for the chest among its executive staff members and relief workers.

Flames Release Water Which Extinguishes Fire

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—Firemen, with the unexpected assistance of a water tower, saved the main residence at Blythwood Farm today while a cottage burned 25 feet away.

Flames of undetermined origin broke out in the cottage occupied by Mr. and Mrs. James T. Woodin. They spread to a 60-foot wooden tower, containing 10,000 gallons of water, and the tower toppled over. The water prevented the flames from spreading. Damage was estimated by fire officials at \$10,000.

Behind the Microphone

Conductors of great symphony orchestras seem remote, on a pedestal, in the human imagination. Yet Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, speaking in Bing Crosby's Hour last Thursday night, came down off that pedestal and revealed some of the human problems connected with the coming transcontinental trip of the orchestra. The Boston date is April 14.

It seems that a good many of the orchestra players want to bring their wives along and one young man recently married wants to bring his wife and baby. A good many of these problems may be solved by the special train which is to take the orchestra on its nationwide tour and which is to serve as its home. Incidentally Mr. Stokowski revealed that different members of the orchestra will take turns cooking the characteristic dishes of their countries for the other members. Besides being transcontinental the trip, therefore, promises to have aspects of a gastronomic tour of the nations.

For Maestro Stokowski, Jimmy Dorsey trotted out his best "swing" and "jam" arrangements of "St. Louis Blues." "Swing" is of course, an indefinable something that each orchestra leader adds to a tune to make it different from other orchestras. "Jam" is playing in free-style "every-man-for-himself" manner. The double tonguing of the trombonist brought forth Mr. Stokowski's admiration and the offer of a job with the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Round and Round
Saturday evening witnessed the backsliding of a song, the one that "goes round and round." The song had slipped so fast that it could almost be observed. In the short course of a week it went from leader in the dance hour at 8 p. m. over WEEL, to fourth place in the evening's dance tune poll.

The composers of this song, Mike Riley and Ed Farley, were guests of

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The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

500kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-308m	1230kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 "The Monitor Views News" Al Pearce and His Gang: "Flash Gordon" sketch.	5:00 "The Monitor Views News" variety program.	5:00 "The Monitor Views News" variety program.	5:00 "The Monitor Views News" variety program.
5:15 Brad and Helen Pent. Tom Mix sketch.	5:15 "The Singing Lady" sketch.	5:15 "The Singing Lady" sketch.	5:15 "The Singing Lady" sketch.
5:30 "The Singing Lady" sketch.	5:30 "The Singing Lady" sketch.	5:30 "The Singing Lady" sketch.	5:30 "The Singing Lady" sketch.
5:45 Little Orphan Annie sketch.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie sketch.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie sketch.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie sketch.
6:00 News; Supper Show; songs.	6:00 News; Supper Show; songs.	6:00 News; Supper Show; songs.	6:00 News; Supper Show; songs.
6:15 Sportsman Snapshots.	6:15 Sportsman Snapshots.	6:15 Sportsman Snapshots.	6:15 Sportsman Snapshots.
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs.	6:30 News; songs; sports briefs.	6:30 News; songs; sports briefs.	6:30 News; songs; sports briefs.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Ranny Weeks' Orchestra.	7:00 Ranny Weeks' Orchestra.	7:00 Ranny Weeks' Orchestra.	7:00 Ranny Weeks' Orchestra.
7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories."	7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories."	7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories."	7:15 "Captain Tim's Stories."
7:30 "Hum and Amuse" sketch.	7:30 "Hum and Amuse" sketch.	7:30 "Hum and Amuse" sketch.	7:30 "Hum and Amuse" sketch.
7:45 Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra.	7:45 Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra.	7:45 Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra.	7:45 Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra.
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly."	8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly."	8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly."	8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly."
8:15 Comedy; orchestra.	8:15 Comedy; orchestra.	8:15 Comedy; orchestra.	8:15 Comedy; orchestra.
8:30 Paris Musicals: Odette Myrtil; soloists; orchestra.	8:30 Paris Musicals: Odette Myrtil; soloists; orchestra.	8:30 Paris Musicals: Odette Myrtil; soloists; orchestra.	8:30 Paris Musicals: Odette Myrtil; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 Greater Minstrels: Gus Allen; soloists; orchestra.	8:45 Greater Minstrels: Gus Allen; soloists; orchestra.	8:45 Greater Minstrels: Gus Allen; soloists; orchestra.	8:45 Greater Minstrels: Gus Allen; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 Popular dramatic sketch.	9:00 Popular dramatic sketch.	9:00 Popular dramatic sketch.	9:00 Popular dramatic sketch.
9:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.	9:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.	9:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.	9:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.
9:30 National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wy.	9:30 National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wy.	9:30 National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wy.	9:30 National Forum: talk, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wy.
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11:00 Reports; news; musicals.	11:00 Reports; news; musicals.	11:00 Reports; news; musicals.	11:00 Reports; news; musicals.
11:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.	11:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.	11:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.	11:15 "The Eight Edwards of England." Dramatizations of concert orchestra.
11:30 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.	11:30 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.	11:30 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.	11:30 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.
11:45 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.	11:45 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.	11:45 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.	11:45 Edward McNelly and his Magnolia Blossoms; Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Lecture Radio-cast
Science lecture by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B. of San Francisco, from Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon	After Luncheon	Dinner and After	Late Evening
9:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	7:00 WAAB (WABC-Columbia), "Washington Speaks" address, Senator Marcus A. Smith, Massachusetts.	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Nickelodeon" comedy songs and melodrama, with Sylvia Clark.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), United States Marine Band concert.	1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), United States Marine Band concert.	7:15 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Twentieth Century Ideas: Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, director.	10:00 WEEL (WEAF-National), Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra; concert orchestra.
11:45 WMEK (WMAA-Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."	1:45 WMEK (WMAA-Intercity), "The Monitor Views the News."	7:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Jumbo" from the Hippodrome Theatre; soloists; sketches; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.	1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.	7:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), Library of Congress Musicals: Casella-Poltroneri-Bonucci Trio.	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Safety at Sea" Howard S. Culman, committee chairman.
1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	7:50 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Twentieth Century Ideas: Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, director.	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Jumbo" from the Hippodrome Theatre; soloists; sketches; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	8:00 WAAB (WABC-Columbia), Cleveland Strings; concert orchestra.	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Jumbo" from the Hippodrome Theatre; soloists; sketches; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	1:45 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Hymns of All Churches."	8:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Library of Congress Musicals: Casella-Poltroneri-Bonucci Trio.	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Jumbo" from the Hippodrome Theatre; soloists; sketches; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
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He is a great talent, and I am so glad they appreciate my sending him to them."

On the train, Dr. Koussevitzky rushed for his car.

"And now what is the next step in your vacation?" (It is not until Tuesday afternoon that Dr. Koussevitzky resumes conducting.)

"I am going as fast as I can to hear the Boston Symphony with this very gifted Mitropoulos conducting."

Harvard Traffic Post Given to Dr. DeSilva
AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 3 (AP)—Dr. Harry L. DeSilva, for three years professor of psychology and

head of the psychology laboratory at Massachusetts State College, has resigned to go to the bureau of traffic safety research at Harvard University.

Dr. DeSilva's highway safety research work at State College has attracted wide attention. He has developed machines and devices for testing automobile drivers and measuring their reactions to varying conditions. He will have charge of a special research department at Harvard. He will take with him the personnel and machinery of a WPA traffic safety project that has been developed here and which embraces the services of 18 engineers and technical assistants.

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Business and Industry

Size of Proposed Pension Reserves Viewed Ominous

This is the second of five articles taking up some of the problems currently appearing in the administration of the Social Security Act.

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The second part of the law dealing with old-age protection is far more ambitious and complicated than the grants-in-aid. The latter may be thought of as a temporary makeshift on the part of the drafters of the act. It will be replaced, or at least eclipsed in importance, six years from now in 1942, when the new and strictly federal old-age insurance system begins paying pensions.

Employers and employees will pay for this second old-age protection. There is no contribution from the Government. European old-age pension systems are generally subsidized, which is to say that the burden is partly carried by tax sources other than the persons directly involved or their employers. This was the original draft recommended by the Committee on Economic Security, but when the President discovered that on an actuarial basis contributions from the Treasury's general fund would eventually be necessary, he had the payroll tax rates raised to cover the entire estimated cost.

Based on Contract
Beginning in 1937, every employer, be his staff as small as one person, is liable to the United States Treasury for an "excise" tax of 1 per cent of their pay. This rate will be effective for three years. Then it becomes 1 1/2 per cent for three years, then 2 per cent from 1943 to 1945 inclusive, and so up 1/2 per cent each three years until it becomes 3 per cent in 1949, or 6 per cent counting both employer and employee payments. Exempted from the tax is government units, railroads, non-profit, religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational organizations, and agricultural labor, domestic service, casual labor, and employment on shipboard.

The money goes directly to the Federal Treasury. The states never see it either on the income or the outgo. Elaborate pay-roll records will have to be kept for every individual, for the old-age tax is financed as based on contract rather than need, and will be determined by the amount paid in for the individual before his pension falls due. Thus this second old-age protection system contrasts with the grants-in-aid which has already in operation, in which beneficiaries need not have contributed at all.

Put on Actuarial Basis
The federal old-age insurance system has been set up on an actuarial basis, with contributions calculated on the probable requirements. For this reason although the tax begins in 1937 (first payments being due in 1938) no payments are scheduled until 1942. At that time persons 65 or over who have been contributors become eligible for monthly federal old-age payments for life, calculated in accordance with the amount paid in to their credit. The monthly payment will be calculated against the total wages received in all the years between the inception of the plan and the time the beneficiary reaches 65 (except that wages over \$3000 in one year are not counted). The monthly payment will equal one-half of 1 per cent of the first \$3000, one-twelfth of 1 per cent of the next \$42,000, and one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the next \$42,000, except that the benefit will in no case exceed \$85 per month. On an annual basis beneficiaries will get, roughly speaking, \$180 per annum on the first \$3000 they can deduct from the law, plus 1 per cent of the next \$42,000 earned in the next 14 years or more, and 1/2 per cent for anything more, but not over \$1020 per year.

Actuarial estimates are that the heaviest burden for the federal old-age insurance system will not come for some forty years. The American death-rate is declining, and the proportion of old people to the wage-earning population is steadily rising.

Concerned Over Reserve's Size
Hence it is considered necessary to set up a reserve, and the colossal size of the proposed reserve has evoked immense concern among students of the act. It will reach close to \$50,000,000,000 by 1980; maximum payments into it are expected to reach about \$1,800,000,000 annually by 1949.

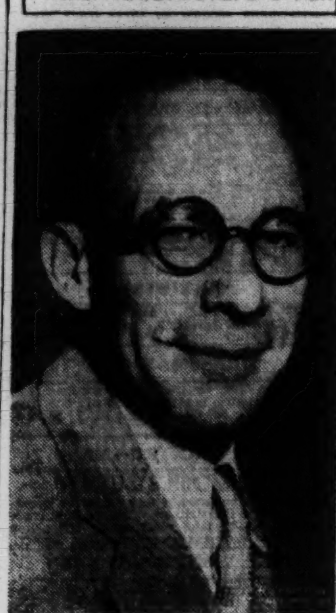
There are three major criticisms of this gargantuan fund. In the first place, the law requires that it be invested in United States Government obligations. But these total at present only \$35,000,000,000, counting in guaranteed HOLC, Farm Mortgage and other issues, and it is hoped that they will decrease and not increase. The Treasury would presumably have to not only bid back from the banks and private investors of the country all its outstanding issues, but write out \$15,000,000,000 more of its promises, presumably interest-bearing, and turn them over to the fund.

In the second place, it is alleged that such a fund would be an almost frozen asset, for it could be realized on only very slowly, by the process of selling out Treasury obligations to the public and the banks.

Lastly, it is charged that such a fund would certainly, American politics being what it is, be subject to political raids. It is difficult for those who are not actuaries, and particularly for congressmen and senators, to understand the reason for such a vast accumulation. Increased benefits or decreased contribution rates would follow and the fund would go the way of the bonus certificates which were due in 1945.

Fixed Steel Rail Price Factor in Unemployment, Says Sprague

Asks Manufacturers' Tax



Dr. Claudius T. Murchison
President of the Cotton Textile Institute

Cotton Trade Urges Adoption of General Manufacturers' Tax

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (P)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said yesterday the cotton textile industry will urge upon the Administration at Washington the adoption of a manufacturers' sales tax to finance the proposed substitute farm relief program.

Resolutions endorsing the sales-tax method were approved by members of the governing boards of the institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Washington last week, Mr. Murchison reported.

The Washington meeting, he said, was called to consider the "crisis" precipitated by the threat of a retroactive excise levy to recapture impounded processing taxes released by the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA.

First reason for the continued strength was generally given as the revived inflation talk, which developed of the gloomy Treasury picture, and blossomed with the passage of the bonus bill. Last week it continued on evidence that Congress is in no mood to pass taxes but is in the mood to toy with greenback plans. The Thomas amendment to the AAA, it was remarked, is still in effect, giving the President authority to issue \$200,000,000 of legal tenders, although the main body of the act has been invalidated by the Supreme Court and the clause permitting the President to force \$3,000,000,000 of Treasuries on the Reserve has apparently been over-written by the Banking Act of 1935.

Earnings Big Factor
Equal responsibility for the rise was attributed to the flow of favorable earnings reports and dividend announcements. Foremost of course was the United States Steel statement. While no surprise to the better posted in the street, it broadcasted good cheer with the revelation that Steel is out of the red, earned \$1,085,000 or 30 cents on the preferred, against a deficit of \$2,168,000 in 1934, and with 50 per cent operations might earn something on the common in 1936. General Motors' \$3.69 a share was the best since 1929. Bethlehem Steel announced 24 cents on the common in 1935, the highest since 1929. Commonwealth & Southern covered the preferred dividend for the first time since 1932; I. T. & T. reported 80 cents on the common for 1935 against 58 cents in 1934; Republic Steel reported a net of \$4,455,000 against a loss in 1934; Commercial Investment Trust reported record high earnings of \$6.25 a share; 44 railroads reported December income up 26 per cent. In the matter of dividends Norfolk & Western paid a \$2 extra, Hazel Atlas Glass \$1.33 extra, Westinghouse Electric and Inland Steel raised their dividend rates from \$2 to \$3; Youngstown Sheet & Tube paid \$1.37 of preferred arrears; Continental Steel paid an initial 50 dividend.

A minor reason cited for the market's strength during Thursday and Friday, the last days of January, was buying of the higher priced securities in the upper margin pyramid zone in order to get under the tape of the new Federal Reserve margin requirements which went into effect on Feb. 1.

Wall Street Prosperous
That prosperity has definitely returned to the Street is indicated by the January figures on trading and new issues. The two chief sources of revenue of Wall Street outside of banking are stock trading and capital rotations. The January trading on the New York Stock Exchange, totaling \$7,211,000 shares, was the largest for any month since July 1933, when volume totaled \$120,000,000. It was also the largest January on record except for 1929, when January volume was \$110,000,000. It compares with a volume of only \$19,400,000 shares in January, 1935. Bond volume of \$473,000,000 was the largest for any month since December 1920 and compared with \$333,000,000 in January, 1935. Moreover capital rotations for the month ended were \$378,000,000, against only \$104,000,000 in January, 1935.

Economist Hits Steel Industry For 'Freezing' Price of Rails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Steel rails are emerging as the villain of the 1935 depression. More and more they are being pointed to as the "horrible example" of prices that remained "frozen" at a time when economists declare prices should have come down. They are the anti-thesis of the economic theory recently expounded by Dr. Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution, that the best way of getting prosperity for everybody is to cut prices for the purchaser just as rapidly as technological improvement makes it possible.

The latest person to assail steel products by inference is Professor O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, who for a while has been hailed as leader of the most conservative, anti-new deal group. In a speech in New York over the weekend, Dr. Sprague declared:

"A 20 per cent reduction in steel prices, and an 80 per cent capacity reduction will do more to bring down the deficit (of the Federal Government) than could any of the expected measures to be expected by politicians."

Rail Prices Most Rigid
That is the most recent indictment brought by economists against steel rails, and the rest of the big steel industry. In essence, the charge against it is that long before the outbreak of hard times it fixed a rigid and inflexible price policy, and followed it, despite the inventions of natural scientists, and labor-saving devices. The price of steel rails is cited as among the most rigid in American industry.

Then, when the depression struck, instead of cutting prices to meet the situation, the industry chose to shut down factories, and throw men out of employment.

This is precisely the opposite policy to that which is recommended by Dr. Moulton and his whole important school of economic thought; and it is contrary to the practice forced upon farmers, and many other industries of a less monopolistic character, who cut prices, increased sales and bore the brunt of reviving trade once more.

The contention that steel prices are inflexible and rigid is being stressed in statistical data presented

on all sides. It plays its part in political arguments advanced by such men as Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho against "monopolies." It has a deeper significance in the general economic picture, as an example of the kind of forces alleged to originate in the steel industry.

According to this argument, if the great body of industries which, like the steel mills, maintained prices rigidly in times of prosperity before 1929 had only cut prices, and passed on to the public the undoubted reductions in cost of production, then the public could have enjoyed cheaper living, and would have had more money to buy more goods. Lacking enough money to buy goods and to keep the factories running, the inevitable glut of goods occurred, the economic cycle came to its crest, and then dropped tragically to the tune of four years' violent depression.

Sprague Hits Pegged Prices
Professor Sprague's specific reference to the steel industry throws into focus the more general argument contained in Dr. Moulton's recent book, "Income and Economic Progress." Like Professor Sprague, Dr. Moulton holds up the steel industry as the "horrible example" of pegged prices.

Putting the matter in a nutshell. In the prosperity years 1922 and 1929, technical improvements increased the output of the workers tremendously, but industrial prices did not follow the decline, and the advantages of improved machinery were not passed on to the purchaser.

To be sure, there were some price reductions, Dr. Moulton says and among these are cited "automobiles, bricks, cement" and the like. But not steel rails.

"The price of steel rails and plates," writes Dr. Moulton, "farm tractors, copper ingots, sewing machines, and men's shoes either increased or remained practically stationary."

These prices were pegged, Dr. Moulton points out, at the time when the productivity of the wage earner, in manufacturing industry, "increased by more than 25 per cent."

"Under a freely functioning competitive system," Mr. Moulton continues, "such an increase in efficiency would have resulted in a substantial reduction in the prices of commodities."

Frozen Prices
The failure of steel prices to come down, Dr. Moulton points out, not only froze prices in that immediate section of industry, but tended to freeze price reductions all along the line.

Who do not steel prices come down, economists ask; and in answer they point to the growing cartelization, or integration, of the whole industry, under the leadership of the enormous United States Steel Corporation and kindred companies.

Prices came down rapidly enough, it is pointed out, while competition existed, and before the industry reached its present state of unity.

Between 1870 and 1900, for example, the price of pig iron dropped from \$33.25 to \$19.96 a ton. The price of open hearth steel rails dropped from \$106.79 a ton to \$32.29 a ton.

Then along came the era of big corporations. To cite only one result; between 1902 and 1913 the price of steel rails "remained absolutely fixed at \$28 a ton."

Steel rails have remained practically stationary in price through the depression. Great rolling mills have closed, armies of men have been fired, but the price of steel rails has been maintained. As compared to this, the prices of highly competitive goods, like farm products, have dropped enormously.

Can Make More Money
Dr. Moulton and other economists assert that if prices were cut

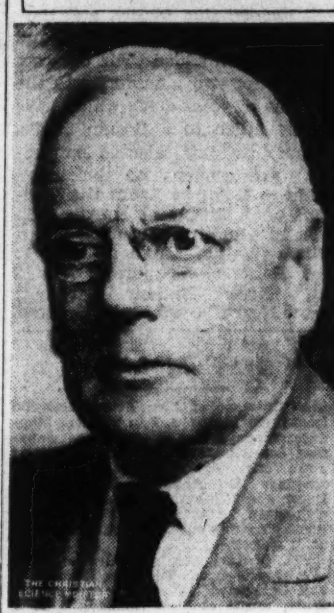
the big corporations would actually make more money, by stimulating demand. Professor Sprague has just given new testimony to the enormous national good a reduced price, accompanied by increased output and employment, would achieve.

But prices stay rigid in certain industries, due, says Dr. Moulton, to "collective monopoly," and "trade associations."

Summing it all up in the technical words of the economist: "Price stabilization policies have in many lines come to stand in the way of a dissemination of the benefits of progress, and have therefore tended to nullify the results of technological advance."

And summing it up in the everyday words of Main Street: "Big business is still producing goods for profit, and not for use."

Steel Price Critic



Prof. O. M. W. Sprague
Professor of Economics at Harvard University

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Belgian-U. S. Trade Up 82 P. C. in Value

BRUSSELS, Feb. 3 (P)—Belgian exports to the United States have increased 96 per cent in weight and 82 per cent in value since the Belgo-American trade convention went into effect last May. It is shown in a Senate economic report. Textiles and metals profited especially in the \$2,000,000 increase in the value of shipments to America.

The American automobile industry, on the other hand, benefited largely by the new trade arrangement, with 3000 more cars imported in the past six months. The Senate report frankly states that the Belgian motorcar industry is "dying" through inability to compete with foreign manufacturers and suggests more attention to the establishment of foreign assembly plants in Belgium.

Lumber Shipments At October Level

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (P)—Lumber shipments during the week ended Jan. 25 were reported today by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association to have been the heaviest since October and 12 per cent above those of the preceding week.

Production dropped 2 per cent from the previous week, however, and new business was up 7 per cent. Reporting mills totaled 550. They produced 184,210,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 203,337,000 feet; and booked orders of 218,628,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: mills, 578; production 188,113,000; shipments 181,337,000 and new orders, 234,439,000 feet.

Increased totals for the week are recorded in sewerage at \$7,759,000; bridges at \$4,000,000; and public buildings at \$14,663,000. Other classes of construction were: waterworks, \$774,000; industrial buildings, \$3,927,000; commercial buildings, \$3,304,000; earthwork, irrigation, waterways, \$818,000; streets and roads, \$6,514,000.

The announcement, by K. T. Keller, president, said that the minimum bonus would be \$30, and that \$2 would be added for each year of service up to 10 years.

Of the total he said, \$2,000,000 will go to the 54,000 employees in the Detroit area.

Mr. Keller said the Chrysler Corporation produced 840,000 automobiles and trucks last year, the largest number in its history.

The bonus, he said, "is additional recognition of the services of our employees, and in appreciation of the co-operative efforts of employees in helping to further the progress of the corporation in recent years."

Public awards were \$35,012,000. This total is made up of federal awards, \$4,017,000 and state and municipal awards, \$30,995,000. Corresponding values for a year ago are: Total, \$24,922,000; private, \$9,111,000; public, \$15,811,000; federal, \$3,219,000; state and municipal, \$12,592,000.

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The weather, according to a Dun & Bradstreet report, also had its effect on retail trade, curtailing shipments of goods and their sale for the first time this year. Wholesale trade was not similarly affected. It made a comparatively better record than retail activity.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

Combined Index 102.4 102.6 98.7
Excl. autos N.Y.C. 94.7 94.4 90.3
Excl. power prod. 112.3 111.8 106.4
Car loadings, misc. 85.3 86.7 83.5
*Preliminary.

Jan. Jan. Jan.
25. 18. 26.
1936 1936 1935

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Prevailing Price Trend for Wheat Down Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The prevailing trend of prices was downward during the week in wheat, the market reacting sharply from the bulge of late last week which was based largely on inflation talk. With no new developments of a concrete sort in regard to inflation, longs sold wheat freely, while the demand was extremely slow for several days.

The May wheat showed more weakness than the deferred deliveries, selling down to 98 1/2 cents or 3 1/2 cents off from the recent top of \$1.02. From the low point there was a fair rally, and there appears to be commission buying anytime the May gets under the dollar mark.

Liverpool wheat prices, which for some time had been relatively firm, weakened and this was a depressing influence here for a time. Winnipeg wheat sold off, but late in the week scored quite a sizable rally, suggesting there might be lessened pressure of selling by the Grain Board.

Much Poor Quality Wheat
The extent of the losses to Canadian wheat last summer is becoming more evident now. Official reports indicate that of the crop of 259,000,000 bushels of spring wheat raised in 1935, 118,000,000 bushels are grades No. 5 or lower. This constitutes a tremendous percentage of the crop. About 53,000,000 bushels are below No. 6 grade, and are considered unmillable.

Argentine losses are confirmed by late advices, and also by the small shipments, which were only 65,000 bushels the past week, whereas a year ago the exports for the same week were more than 4,000,000 bushels. European stocks are reported light, but there has been a lull in the export demand for Canadian wheat.

European crop conditions are less favorable than usual at this time of the year, and in western European countries the acreage is believed to be considerably smaller than the preceding crop year.

In this country it is not believed that any serious damage has occurred as a result of the extremely cold weather of the past two weeks.

Cash Wheat Demand Good
From a domestic standpoint the most encouraging feature from a bull standpoint is the continued good demand for cash wheat. During January sales to mills aggregated 1,263,000 bushels. Premiums have held firm.

Plour sales are still comparatively light, but they are picking up slowly.

In corn there was a downturn in prices during the week followed by a material recovery, the buying resistance stiffening when May worked below 60c. Country acceptances increased moderately but were not large enough to indicate any big run. Shipping demand for corn is rather slow. For another week the weather has been abnormally cold over the corn belt, and this suggests heavy feeding of livestock.

There is some concern in regard to the present prospects of a record Argentine corn crop. The acreage in that country has been increased materially, and weather has been favorable. It is feared that Argentine competition in our domestic markets may continue.

December sales totaled 69,073 units worth \$5,903,987 as against 61,470 units worth \$5,318,923 in December, 1934.

World sales last year of American manufacturers amounted to \$1,570,383,000, costing \$1,237,692,000 in 1934 the respective figures were 1,264,221 and \$1,066,643,504 and in 1933, 908,877 and \$752,582,151.

Domestic commercial sales in December totaled 2958 units, worth \$338,087, while world sales amounted to 5004 units, costing \$513,846.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Engineering construction awards for the fifth week of January amounted to \$49,020,000 bringing the total for the year to date up to \$288,547,000, almost double the January, 1935, volume.

Public awards were \$35,012,000. This total is made up of federal awards, \$4,017,000 and state and municipal awards, \$30,995,000. Corresponding values for a year ago are: Total, \$24,922,000; private, \$9,111,000; public, \$15,811,000; federal, \$3,219,000; state and municipal, \$12,592,000.

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Steel Exports Best Since World War

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Commerce Department reported that 1935 shipments of iron and steel products were the largest since the World War.

The 1935 total of 3,067,336 tons was 29,000 over 1929, and it compared with 2,832,413 tons in 1934.

Scrap iron and steel accounted for 69 per cent of the 1935 total, and increased 16 per cent over 1934.

Japan, Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom and Mexico, in that order, were the largest buyers of iron and steel products.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Jan. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Commodity prices remained unchanged during the week ended January 25 following a sharp decline of the two preceding weeks, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The all-commodity index for the week stood at 80.2 per cent of the 1926 average, approximately 1 per cent below the level of the first week of the year. The general index is 3 per cent above the low of 1935, but is 1 per cent below the high of last year.

Oil Transport Sanction Issue As Experts Meet in Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

of this aspect of the subject is required and that it will not be enough to ban oil from sanctionist countries if other sanctionist countries are free to carry oil for Italy from non-sanctionist countries.

Freighted at Low Rates
Already in regard to existing sanctions it is reported that Italian ships taking supplies to Africa are freighted at a low rate to transport goods back to sanctionist countries, thus contributing to Italy's foreign currency. This possibility was overlooked.

It is also stated that in the last two weeks 8000 tons of aviation fuel for the Italian forces have been carried in Norwegian tankers alone. One statistically minded computer estimates that this would provide enough fuel for 100 miles daily by 100 bombers for a whole year. Such revelations indicate some of the difficulties that postponement of the oil embargo has created.

Hedged by Reservations
There are general professions of willingness to ban oil, but they are hedged round by reservations, mostly stipulating the universal character needed for an embargo. Even Maxim Litvinoff for Russia urged that decisions of the American Congress should be awaited before they committed themselves. It was, however, resolved that the committee proceed. Rumania has actively advocated oil sanctions, though Italian companies operate some of the Rumanian wells. Among a group of rumors which circulate is one which appears to have substance to the effect that Italy has already paid in gold for a year's supply of Rumanian oil.

Products Already Bought
If any such transaction has been completed, or is contemplated, the question arises whether oil so purchased in advance will come under any event a ban.

Other key products for which Italy paid before an embargo was put on them are understood to be in course of delivery since they belong to Italy.

Nor can it be stated with any certainty what influence the multiple diplomatic conversations in London and Paris will have on the oil problem—whether they have heartened the resolution of the governments regarding Italy, or by diverting attention to Germany, have induced caution. The present studies are purely technical; it will be for the governments to act on them.

Sanction Enforcement
The report of the committee on the working of existing sanctions shows that figures of the enforcement of sanctions lag slightly behind figures for acceptance. There are several cases, such as that of Peru, in which an embargo on im-

ports will be placed only on goods which leave Italy after Feb. 20.

From Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela information is lacking. Argentina, Nicaragua and Uruguay have submitted some of the questions to their Parliaments.

Colones, protectorates and mandated territories have come into line with the exception of Rio de Oro, Morocco and Spitzbergen.

Questionnaire Sent
A questionnaire regarding trade statistics is being sent to League members in order to ascertain the effect of sanctions. Italy does not publish statistics of foreign trade, and it may be difficult to discover indirect dealings.

One other difficulty is noted. Italy can sell as many goods as it places provided 25 per cent is added to the value in intermediary countries. This seems to have furnished a loophole, and it is proposed to raise the figure to 50 per cent added value.

Italy's Concern Grows; Sees Fresh War Threat As Powers Line Up Anew
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Feb. 3.—Italy is seriously perturbed by the trend of diplomatic events, and although she professes to be perfectly calm, she evidently sees stormy days ahead.

While two weeks ago the specter of a European war, arising from the extension of sanctions and the concentration of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, seemed to have vanished, recent negotiations between London and the other capitals and increasing prospects of the imposition of oil sanctions have brought it back to the Italian horizon.

The oil embargo, Italian political writers observe, will inevitably shift sanctions from the economic to the military sphere. The oil embargo, it is held here, is bound to culminate in blockade, and blockade leads straight to war. Italian anxiety, it is stressed, is thus not due to oil sanctions as such, but to their inevitable consequences.

Duce Concerned
This anxiety is clearly reflected in a strongly worded "appeal to students of Europe" published by the Popolo d'Italia, Signor Mussolini's own newspaper, and bearing all the earmarks of the Duce's well-known style. Although his dictatorial tone and familiar Italian arguments in favor of the Fascist thesis against Ethiopia seem to imply that it is really addressed more to the Italian people than to the university students of Europe, the appeal has all the same caused a profound impression in foreign diplomatic quarters here.

On Saturday night Il Duce explained to the Fascist Grand Council the political military situation of Italy. From the fact that a further meeting of the council will be held tomorrow night and the Supreme Committee of Defense is also to

Returning



Edith Mason
Metropolitan Opera Soprano, Who Will Be Soloist in the Handel and Haydn Society's Wagner Concert in Symphony Hall, Sunday Evening, Feb. 16

meet tomorrow, it is deduced that serious decisions are under consideration.

Italy to Be Prepared
Although no information can be obtained of the exact trend of the discussion at the Fascist council, it is understood that Signor Mussolini shared with his lieutenants his pre-occupations for the future and devised means of being prepared for all eventualities.

Among measures stated to have been examined by the council are the enforcement of new taxes, including possibly a capital levy, to provide means for the prosecution of war against Ethiopia.

One certainty in the obscure situation seems to be Italy's determination to go ahead in the campaign in Ethiopia.

Farm Students Increase 300 Per Cent in Georgia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—There is plenty of room on the farm for agricultural college graduates. This was the reason given by Paul Chapman, University of Georgia dean of the college of agriculture, for the enrollment increase of 300 per cent. Other reasons given were improved farm earnings and reduced tuition charges.

The agricultural college has performed many public services which include seed-testing, co-operation with community farm enterprises and research work, according to Dean Chapman. Many successful Georgia farmers, specializing in some type of farm work, are alumni of the agricultural college.

What's Going On in the Arts

Music for Two Pianofortes
UET recitals, either vocal or instrumental, appear to be the fashion this season, and Saturday afternoon Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson added their program of music for two pianofortes to the programs of vocal duets which have recently fallen to a Boston public. For numbers, this talented pair selected arrangement of the organ Sonata in E flat by Bach; the Variations on a Theme of Haydn ("St. Anthony") (choral) by Brahms; Waltz, William Walton (from "Pagode"); "The Poisoned Fountain," Arnold Bax; "Noël," Balfour Gardiner; "Danse Nègre," Cyril Scott; Scherzo,

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Japanese Screens, Japanese Hair Ornaments and Toilet Articles. Reproduction of Drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—War etchings by Otto Dix, Feb. 4.

Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England, Through Feb. 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—War etchings by Otto Dix, Feb. 4.

Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England, Through Feb. 28.

Areany; Romance, Rachaninoff, and Malaguetta, Lecuna.
It was evident from the beginning that a fine musically distinguished pair of artists, they are sensitive to nuance, are able to project a sustained melodic line and they possess ample technique, although Miss Bartlett has a manner of breaking occasional thirds and octaves instead of striking them simultaneously, a habit easy to acquire and simple to break. With such fine equipment it was strange that these artists did not seem to this commentator to reach their real stride until after the intermission. From that point onward, however, their work was marked by a oneness of purpose which made their performance distinctive.

The Walton by Walton was given its full satirical significance, and while "The Poisoned Fountain" by any other name would be just as effective music, it served as a vehicle for the display of some charming tonal effects, possible only to those performers whose control of dynamics is beyond reproach. In sharp and interesting contrast came the fiery Malaguetta, which roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and there followed a supplementary concert of the finest bits of the afternoon, the pianoforte arrangement of a Bach chorale, together with the familiar Arensky waltz. A very large audience was reluctant to leave the hall although the hour was late.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

- Canada**
Manitoba
Winnipeg (First Church): Orpheum Theater, Port Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 9.
- Cuba**
Havana: Church Edifice, Calle 12 y 19, Alturas de Alameda, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 10. In English. Spanish translation read at 9:45 p. m.
- England**
Lancashire
Manchester (First Church): Free Trade Hall, Berkeley Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
- Yorkshire**
Middlebrough: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Feb. 10.
- Scotland**
Lancashire
Glasgow (First Church): St. Andrew's Hall, Berkeley Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.
- Renfrewshire**
Greenock: Watt Hall, Kelly Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.
- United States**
Arizona
Tucson: Temple of Music and Art Auditorium, 330 South Scott Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 14. Radiocast Station KGAR, 1770 Kilroy.
- California**
Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Madrid Theater, 2122 Sherman Way, 7 p. m., Feb. 9.
- France**
Paris: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- Germany**
Berlin: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- Italy**
Rome: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- Japan**
Tokyo: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- Spain**
Madrid: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- Sweden**
Stockholm: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- Switzerland**
Zurich: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.
- U.S.A.**
Boston: First Church, 104 Ave. de la République, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50¢ a line for one or two insertions, 40¢ a line for three, four and five insertions, 30¢ a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER
CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Appliances to Mail Orders, S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
HAVE YOU A NEED
For mechanical engineering supervision and engineering sales experienced man of mid-40s. Local, national, or foreign. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COMPETENT MECHANIC willing to do any mechanical work with contract, years of experience with industrial motors, trucks, tractors, heavy machinery, air compressors, etc. Write Box 100, Overbrook P. O., Wellesley, Mass.

Vienna Choir Boys
With the change in program at their Saturday morning concert, the Vienna Choir Boys again delighted a large and enthusiastic audience. They also revealed what was not so apparent the evening before—the presence of comedians in their ranks. A pity that "A Song from Old Vienna" had not been given at the evening performance, since it brought forward a youngster in the part of the Grossmutter whose character acting was highly entertaining. As usual, the boys were compelled to give additional numbers.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30¢ a line for one or two insertions, 25¢ a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 20¢ a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED
HAVE the finest of Greeting Cards on the market; send for sample box on approval and see for yourself; excellent profit. ELMER PERRY, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED
PENTHOUSE, MIDTOWN N. Y. C.—Four rooms, sublet July 1; piano, radio, light housekeeping; hotel service; \$125. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ARTISTS
JAMES BLOMFIELD, PAINTER, ENGRAVER, 58 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ont. Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

DRESSMAKING
DRESSMAKER, experienced, remodeling, alterations, etc. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN
AUTOMOBILE SURVEY
Experienced automobile man (sales or executive) to make survey of automobile trade in Boston; salary and commission. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
STENOGRAPHERS wanted; must be alert, experienced, efficient. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE
"PIREPROOF WAREHOUSE" storage household goods, private, fireproof, bonded removal, packing, shipping. Call PIREFROOF WAREHOUSE, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER
not bring in those Old Gold, Brackets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. FITZ, 26 West Street, Boston.

PIANOS WANTED
GRAND Pianos wanted; cash; state make, price, age. HAROLD RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave., Apt. 2, Bronx, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD
MONTREAL, QUE.—Large well-furnished room, with board for two. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET
BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS for discriminating guests; large front 8-8; sunshine (two baths). THOMPSON, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Granary 7-77.

NEW YORK CITY (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with bath, fully equipped kitchen; complete; interesting; helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
"CHAUFFEURS" wanted; must be alert, experienced, efficient. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPOSITOR who knows his business and has a good reputation, desires change; prefers Christian Science employer, but will consider others. Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RAILROAD to represent line where integrity and constructive thinking (not high pressure) is required. 30 years direct and dealer contact experience. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WORK WANTED at once, any kind, janitor, V-22. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
CAPABLE woman as companion, housekeeper or attendant; free to travel; excellent references. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced, able to assume responsibilities; excellent references. Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax returns. Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, Interior Decorator, desires immediate connection with reliable firm; experience preferable to large salary; knowledge of typing. Write Box 8-5, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

DELAWARE
WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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A Great Store—In a Great City

The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

6TH and MARKET ST.
Save on Better Furniture, Rugs and Bedding in our February Sale

We invite inspection of our stock of Furniture and Rugs

STERN & CO.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FRIGIDAIRE EASY WASHERS and ROYAL CLEANERS

I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Discriminating People Demand Our "IEPCO"

Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil
PHONE 2-3212
29th and Boulevard WILMINGTON, DEL.

EVERYBODY'S STORE
CROSBY & HILL COMPANY
A Friendly Department Store

605-61-69 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
WHERE YOUR EVERY NEED and PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED

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Plant and store—115 W. 9th St.

Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.

We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear

B. E. HARMAN
SEWING—WASHING—IRONING MACHINES

Electric Refrigerators
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620 W. 9th Street Phone 28615

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BOOKS and STATIONERY

415 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, DEL.
PHONE 7245

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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We make shoes lower, wider or narrower. We take gaps out of sides of your shoes. We make high tops lower, guaranteeing perfect fit and comfort. We resole and rebuild all types of shoes. We cover, gaudy laces tied. We put new straps on all kinds of shoes. Telephone 6272. Write for name. List prices.

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125 12TH STREET, N. Y.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to GEORGE R. GRAY

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET, N. Y.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

Satisfied Customers Our Aim
I. Y. CHISWELL

GENERAL
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and Buick Service a Specialty

2303 14TH STREET, N. Y.
FIDELITY GARAGE Decatur 4549

20% MORE
allowed on Old Gold, Jewelry and Watches when purchasing New Hamilton or Elgin Watches. Free appraisal. Mail orders filled.

J. K. LEWIS
505 1/2 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Wm. H. Saunders Co., Inc.
1519 K ST. N. W. DISTRICT 1015
Established 1887

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AUBURN

FRANCIS ELECTRICAL CO.
74 MAIN STREET
Tel. 4643

All Kinds of Electrical Work

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread

Always Dependable
Wholesome and Nutritious

Walton's Bakery, Auburn, Me.

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Fairmont Beauty Parlor
You may have the best of service by competent operators. Only highest grade materials used.

Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms at Our New Location, 569 HAMMOND ST.
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 8989

57 VARIETIES
204 Hammond Street Dial 5231

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET

TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS

Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions.

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine

All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SENDER'S
21-33 COLUMBIA STREET

UTMOST VALUE
at all times in women's, misses', boys' and girls' clothing, and varied accessories; blankets, sheets, silks, linens, etc.

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The Air-Tread SHOE
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The patented air filler cushions every step you take.

"Shoes for the Entire Family"

A full line of quality rubbers and overshoes.

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"The Store of Friendly Service"

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Sevel Steam, Peal One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Coke—Coke
Shell Oil

EXIDE BATTERIES
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Miller Tires—Claw Chains
DuPont Zeron Anti-Freeze
Philco Auto Radios—Service on Heaters, Tires, Batteries, Auto Radio

DYER-KNIGHT
42 FRENCH ST.
SEE NEXT PAGE

SUNSHINELINE LIMITED

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To a land of blue skies and waving palm trees, of coral reefs and silvery beaches, a land where old man winter wears a genial smile instead of a frown, where a palm beach suit is of more use than an overcoat and you trade your skates for a tennis racket. Swim, play and bask in the sunshine to your heart's content.

LEAVE WINTER BEHIND

The Hotel, Resort and Travel Advertisements, which appear on the Hotel and Travel Pages each Tuesday and Friday, offer a wealth of helpful information in planning your southern trip.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships have New York unless otherwise marked

Mail Closes

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Leaves midnight (Northern Ireland and Scotland only. Except Northern Ireland and Scotland, Australia will be specially addressed.)

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(Continued)Our Midwinter Sale
of Quality Furniture

Featuring reductions ranging from 10% to 50% of regular prices. A wide selection. Practically our entire stock included. In progress all this month.

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Langley's
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Lamey-Wellehan

the Premier Showing of a Complete
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I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland, Maine

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HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
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Tel. 1046, Address: 58 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display ad-
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Choose Your Suit!
Play It for Spring!

HARRY G. EMMONS

ASH CANS
made from heavy stock
specially priced at
\$1.39

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PUBLIC MARKET

The Best of Everything
for Your Table

9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner

Candies and Ices

24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
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36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE
of All Kinds

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SMARTER CLOTHES
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TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

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Call Telephone 73
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288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

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AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Four Types of
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Last dividend 4%
1% extra for systematic savings,
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To Build—Remodel
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YOUR HOME

Safe—Economical—Convenient

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Up to 33% and More
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Suits—Overcoats—Furnishings
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Crocheted
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Very Attractive and Different

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Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
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100% PURE

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PIANO TUNING, RADIO SERVICE

This is your Music Store. Trade in
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GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP

Florist and Decorator

New Location—28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists' Telegraph Det. Association

Planned Charm!

Rooms whose smart character remains with
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ful planning. Our services will help you
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hasty decisions.

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We Are Always Ready and Happy
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BEAUTY PARLOR

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Manchester Coke

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Milk, Cream, Butter,
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We invite you to inspect our Plant
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Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service
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Coal
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High Grade Coal
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Shop at
MILLNER'S

for Advanced Spring Styles

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LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

CRUTCHFIELD'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

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Lynchburg's

Groceries—Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812

We Specialize in Washing Blankets
and Window Shades

We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
REWEAVING
DYEING
THIRTY SERVICE
WET WASH

DOYLE, Florists

"Flowers—according to Doyle"

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MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH
DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

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New Spring Styles Arriving Daily

Telephone 861

916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

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AUSTIN & WHEATON
TEXACO Station

Gas, Oil, Tires and Batteries

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FALCONER'S

111 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Complete Line of
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NORFOLK

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.

Jewelers and Silversmiths

Telephone 24461

229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia

The EWART
CAFETERIAS

112-114 MARKET STREET

Next Door Pendle's Dept. Grocery

NORFOLK, VA.

112-114 N. 14th St., N. W.
Richmond, Va.

ROSE MARIE
BEAUTY SHOPPE

One of Norfolk's Pioneer Neighborhood
Shoppes, with Skilled, Courteous
Operators in Attendance.

1607 COLLEY AVE. Phone 21506

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD
HARDWARE CORP.

HARDWARE and BUILDING
MATERIALS

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RICHMOND

HUMPTY DUMPTY
SHOE SHOPPE

4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)

THE LAUNDRY
T. COMPANY

"Neighborhood Laundry"

927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1917

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS

CARST BROS.
DAIRY INC.

DIAL 5501

Bush Florida Shoe Co.

Sole Agents for

Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes

Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes

Also

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

FOR real economy in dry clean-
ing, depend on ZORIC—
Odorless, ZORIC cleaned gar-
ments need cleaning less often;
give you more hours of wear per
cleaning—renews colors—freshens
the fabric.

Try ZORIC and be convinced.

PHONE 21-125

ELITE
LAUNDRY CO.

Charleston, W. Va.

ELK BAKERY

Best of Breads

RYE, WHITE, WHOLE WHEAT,
PIES, CAKES

Phone 32-753 311 W. Washington St.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP

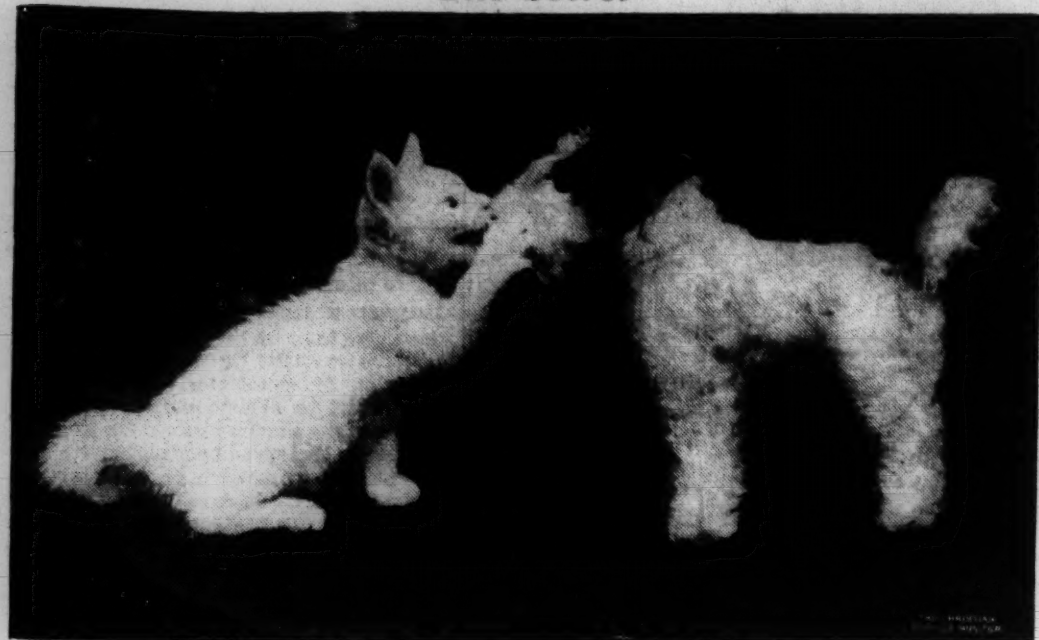
Expert Service

LET us be silent that we may hear the whisper of God.—EMERSON.

Daily Features

H^E WHO offers God a second place offers him no place.—RUSKIN.

The Secret



Whispering, or Is the Kitten Laughing Up Its Paw?

Monitor Camera Club From E. A. Williams, Los Angeles

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Now that the soldiers' bonus has been passed over the President's veto, when may the veterans get their money?
2. How much money will be required to pay the soldiers' bonus, and how will it be raised?
3. Is it true that more than 3,000,000 veterans are entitled to receive the bonus baby bonds?
4. How much did the United States Government receive in taxes last year?
5. Would it be safe to say that there are at least 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States today?
6. Was there an increase in building in 1935 over 1934?
7. What large American city has exiled the hurdy-gurdy?
8. Was the royal family of Italy officially represented at the service for George V?
9. Has unemployment in Germany increased since Hitler went into power?
10. At the convention of the United Mine Workers of America was the name of Al Smith cheered more than that of Roosevelt?
11. What steps is the American Government taking to provide an American guidebook?
12. Who is to succeed Huey P. Long in the United States Senate?
13. How does Japan rank among America's customers?
14. What is the latest evidence that Italy is resigned to a long campaign in Ethiopia?
15. What is the first accord reached at the London Naval Parley?
16. A statistician of the United States Treasury has just calculated the cost of the World War to America. Would it be safe to say that the figure exceeds \$25,000,000,000?
17. From what source is Britain expected to get oil which will gradually wipe out the necessity of importing 3,000,000,000 gallons annually?
18. What is the latest boon to motorists which will end the glare from automobile headlights?
19. In the reorganization of the Federal Reserve Board was the former chairman retained?
20. How did retail motor sales in 1935 compare with those in 1934?

(What is your score?)

Attention



Maybe It's a Dangling String

Monitor Camera Club From Philip Heelan, Hollywood

In Lighter Vein

Indications

Young Mother: "What makes you think our boy is going to be a politician?"
Young Father: "He says more things that sound well and mean nothing than any other human being I ever saw." — Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Variety

"Yes, I like to give my husband variety in his meals, especially at dinner time."
"Really, how do you manage it?"
"Well, I give him boiled ham, but I buy it from a different shop every day." — El Paso World News.

Hm-hm!

"I got up at dawn yesterday to see the sun rise."
"You couldn't have chosen a better time."

Daily Anecdote

Field's Kettle

ALTHOUGH Eugene Field's income never was large, he was always a ready spender, and surrounded himself with rare treasures picked up at random on his wanderings. His was a charm of expression and a rich life.
Early one morning, indeed very early, so the story goes, a friend was astonished to see him striding along the street, swinging an old, badly battered brass tea kettle. As they met, the poet waved his newly purchased prize and cried: "Behold a man who once had \$10!"

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Reinstatement

Question: A bylaw reads: "It shall be the duty of the board of directors . . . to appoint; to declare vacancies; and to expel members for sufficient reason; but said members may have the right to appeal to the church." If the board, under that bylaw, should expel a member, could the board later reinstate such a member?

Answer: No. Robert's Rules of Order (page 170) states: "In the case of expulsion, the only way to reverse the action afterwards is to restore the person to membership or office, which requires the same preliminary steps and vote as is required for an election." This would make it necessary for such a person to make application and be elected in the manner provided in the bylaws. Under the bylaw cited, the person expelled might appeal to the church and the church might reverse the action of the board; but such appeal should be made promptly, otherwise it could be assumed that the member assented to the board's action.

Knowledge

WOULDST thou know thyself? Observe the actions of others. Wouldst thou other men know? Look thou within thine own heart.—Schiller.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Injuring No One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hynes, Calif.
WHEN a subscriber expressed appreciation for the kindly attitude of a newspaper editor, who printed all the news concerning some mysterious fires and auto accidents, but omitted the names of the boys, the information was given that it was "not the policy of the paper to print names when by so doing it would add to the burden of relatives and friends who were local residents of the community where the paper circulated." It was learned that the incident in question was not the first time, by any means, that names had been deliberately omitted, and that it was felt that such a policy was a service to the community.
Although the subscriber was not acquainted with the boys in the case just mentioned, she did rejoice at what was so obviously a kindly thought of true neighborliness displayed by a "small-town newspaper."

By LE PELLEY

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Baby bonds in \$50 denomination will be issued to the veterans on receipt of their applications, and they may cash these on or after June 15.
2. \$249,000,000 is asked for; and the President has insisted that Congress find its own method of raising the money. The choice lies between new taxes and inflation.
3. Yes; 3,518,191.
4. \$3,359,229,745.
5. Although the American Federation of Labor estimates the number of unemployed at 12,300,000, the National Industrial Conference Board's estimate for December is 9,000,000.
6. Yes; the National Association of Building Trades Employers reports a 20 per cent gain.
7. New York.
8. Yes; Prince Humbert of Italy came to London to pay respects.
9. When the National Socialist Government was inaugurated on Jan. 30, 1933, there were 6,013,612 registered unemployed in Germany. The last official figures (Dec. 31, 1935) showed only 2,508,806.
10. No; they cheered Roosevelt and hissed and booed reference to Smith.
11. About 4500 writers will be taken from the relief rolls before July 1 and put to work on a five- or six-volume American Guide containing approximately 30,000 pages.
12. Mrs. Huey P. Long was appointed to the vacancy caused by the passing of O. K. Allen, who was recently elected.
13. Japan has developed into America's third best customer.
14. Mussolini has announced that another 30,000 laborers are to be sent to the front.
15. After weeks of intermittent work, the United States, Britain, France, and Italy have agreed to a yearly exchange of naval building plans.
16. To date, the cost has been set at \$45,200,000,000.
17. Already 20 squadrons of the British air force are being flown regularly on gasoline produced from United Kingdom coal.
18. "Polaroid," a new colorless glass, has been demonstrated to permit one-way passage for light rays.
19. Yes; Marriner S. Eccles, Utah banker, was retained as chairman. Four new members, however, were chosen.
20. There was a 45 per cent increase in 1935.

Sincerity

BE resolutely and faithfully what you are; be humbly what you aspire to be. Man's noblest gift to man is his sincerity, for it embraces his integrity also.—Henry D. Thoreau.

Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CONNOR D. BATES

Old Testament

No. 63

E. Period of Kings From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

IV. From the Assyrian Captivity of Samaria to the Babylonian Captivity of Judah (continued)

Judah (continued)
Nahum the Prophet (713 B. C.)
Lineage unknown; residence El-kosh, location uncertain, Nahum 1:1

Propheesed probably during the reign of Hezekiah
Theme of book: "The burden of Nineveh." 1:1-13

(According to some authorities the city was destroyed nearly a century later, precisely as described)

Chapter 1:
The character of Jehovah, vs. 2-3
The destruction which awaits the hosts of Assyria who had just gone up out of Judah, vs. 9-11
Jehovah addresses Judah, vs. 12-13

Jehovah addresses the monarch of Assyria, v. 14
Nineveh's downfall; Judah performs her vows, v. 15

Chapter 2:
The battle in the streets, vs. 1-3
The Assyrians hasten to the defense; a panic seized the mighty ones, vs. 4-5
The crisis hastens on with terrible rapidity, v. 6

The city is taken and carried captive, vs. 7-8
The wealth of the city becomes spoil of the captors, vs. 9-12
The downfall of Nineveh is certain, v. 13

Chapter 3:
The fall of Nineveh, unptiled and unlamented

Summary:
Accusations against Nineveh
Drunkness, 1:10; 3:11
King counsels against Jehovah, 1:9, 11

Idolatry, 1:14
Rapacity, 2:11-13; 3:1, 16-17
Harlotry and witchcraft, 3:4
Military weakness, 1:10; 2:5, 6; 3:11-17

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Pencil Songs

AN ENTERTAINING game for a party is insured if the hostess writes on small slips of paper the names of different popular songs. These slips of paper (each bearing the name of a song) are put in a hat and distributed, one to each person present.

Each person must draw a picture which will describe the name of the song. Some amusing pictures can be made. For example, "The End of a Perfect Day" could be illustrated by showing a man walking up the street to his home, while the sun is slowly setting in the west.

After the drawings are completed they are numbered and passed from one person to another for each to guess the title of the song from the drawing.—D. R.-W.

What They Say

Peace

"When the presidential campaign starts, let us try and keep ourselves a little bit above the battle. We are going to be warm enough as the August sun shines on September." — H. V. Kallenborn.

Power

"No government can provide national joysrides to success. Power is developed by friction—the friction of hard heads against rough problems." — Herbert Kaufman.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

KITCH—This name is one of an interesting class of surnames which are derived from staffs, wands of office. Of this kind are the surnames Staff, Burdon ("a pilgrim's staff"), Tipstaff, and Baston ("one who held the staff of the King's Court"). Kitch is a shortened form of Kitchell, which in its turn is from Mid-English Kyccgel, "a cudgel." Other forms of the name are Kidge, Kiggel, and Ketchell. Evidently the first owner of the name was one in authority, which he enforced with his weapon.

Lehman—The original spelling of this name indicates its Teutonic origin, but it is also found in ancient English records. In English the name springs from two or more sources. It is both local and occupational. As a local name, it indicates one who lived at the low or law. It also designated the man who found his occupation in killing wolves, from the Old French lou, "a wolf."

San Diego Union: The Countess Barbara Hutton Mdivani von Haugwitz-Reventlow has been left out of the social register, so now we all have something in common with her.

San Francisco Chronicle: In time the rewriters of history may get around to the case of Humpty Dumpty and discover that a high court pushed him.

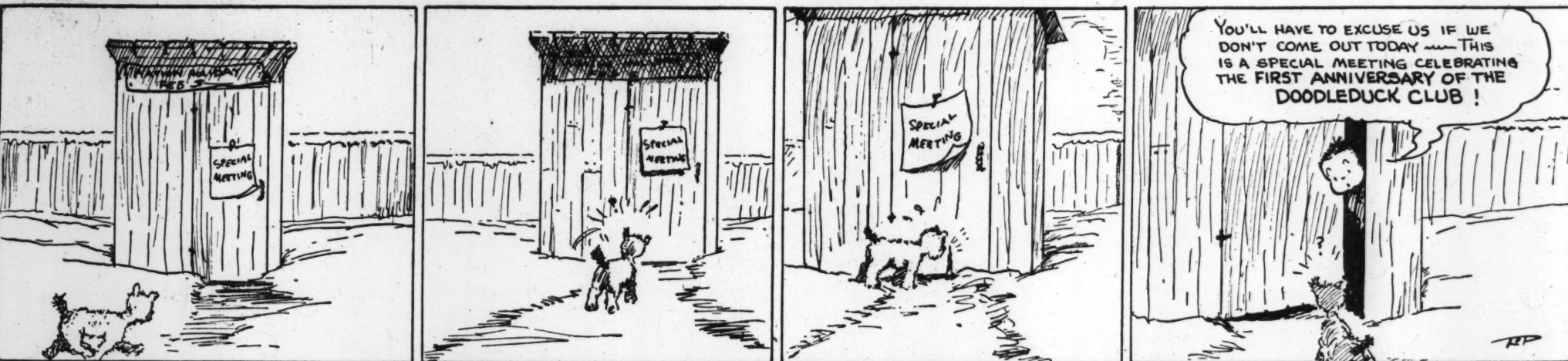
Weston Leader: Sweden's unemployed will cost her only \$5,000,000 in 1936. We do everything in a bigger way than those little Scandinavian countries.

Newton (Mo.) Journal: I think that I shall never see a billboard as lovely as a tree. Perhaps, unless the billboards fall, I'll never see a tree at all.

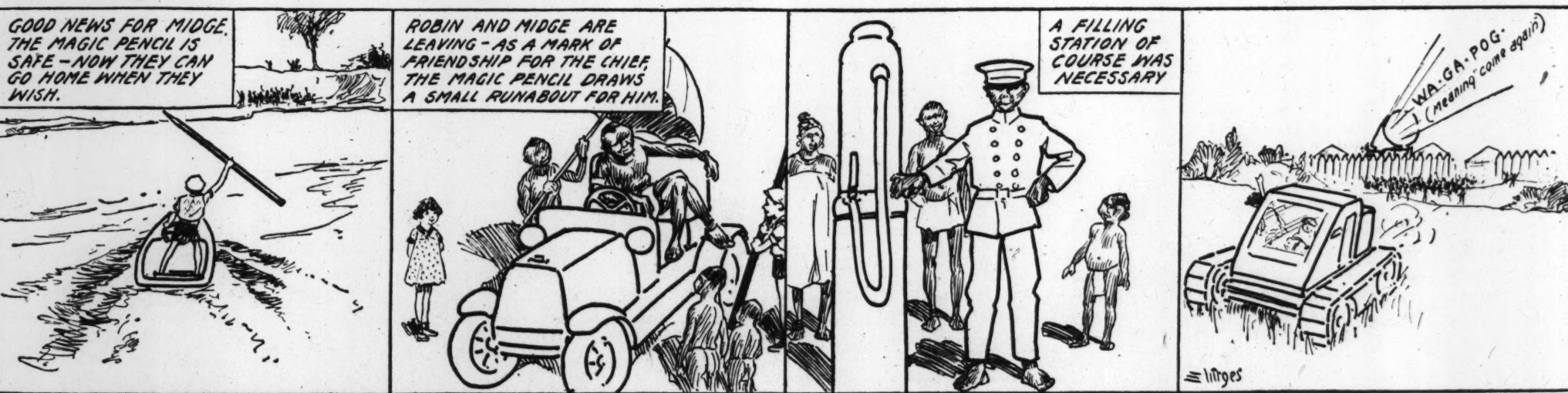
Wichita Eagle: An American team has just defeated an English team at contract. The natural conclusion is that London Bridge is falling down.

Humorist: The first thing a young city tylist did on hearing that she had been left a five-figure legacy was to have a permanent wave. The money went to her head.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The First Anniversary of the Doodleducks

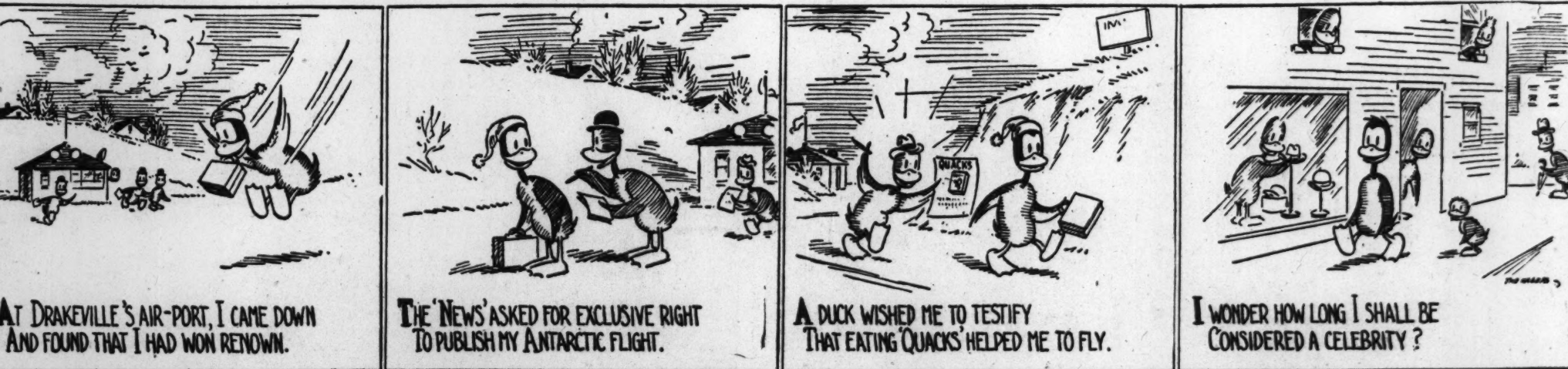


The Magic Pencil—The Pencil Is Safe Again



By STURGES

The Adventures of Waddles—Waddles Becomes Famous



By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reform—and How to Get It

WE HAVE nothing but admiration for the National League of Women Voters, which has just started a year's campaign to enlist popular and political support for the merit system in civil service.

The league has launched a drive for 500,000 signatures to a petition "to abolish the spoils system and establish the merit principle of appointment." It is holding meetings over the country, organizing nationwide radio forums, and proposes to put each political party—and both have used the spoils system—on record on the subject. A more valuable contribution to good government it would be hard to imagine, or a more timely moment for offering it.

But if it is not too presumptuous on our part, we would offer one word of advice in the campaign. Radio appeals and mass meetings for general objectives are all right in their way. The trouble is that in this case there is danger of refighting a battle that is already won and of neglecting a battle that must yet be fought. Few people today actually oppose the merit system, at least on paper. Congressmen and political parties repeatedly endorse it. But the spoils system persists. Why is this? Because from the very outset of the long struggle the difficulty has been not to get people to commend appointment by merit, but to get people to put it into effect.

Just a few days ago Mr. Roosevelt said of the league's campaign that there is "no question of greater moment or broader effect, than the maintenance, strengthening and extension of the merit system." Yet under Mr. Roosevelt the ratio of merit positions in federal service has fallen from 80.8 per cent (under Hoover) to its present 57 per cent.

In plain language, if the league wants to make its formidable membership politically effective, it must couple its general desires with militant endorsement of specific and concrete proposals.

Now it so occurs that there is pending today before Congress a major civil service reform bill, which happens to be

the only one that managed to get itself reported out of committee. This is H. R. 3251, the Ramspeck bill.

"Beginning with President Taft," said Harry B. Mitchell, United States Civil Service Commissioner, of the bill last September, "all the Presidents and all the Postmasters General have urged that postmasters of the first, second and third classes be put under the classified service—but the Presidents had no power to do this by executive order." The Ramspeck bill, if passed, would achieve this reform permanently, by legislation. It was of this bill that Mr. Mitchell added, "Demonstrated public opinion would undoubtedly have considerable weight in bringing about its passage."

While the League of Women Voters is carrying on its admirable campaign for general reform, this specific bill shows every indication of being quietly suffocated. It was brought before the House of Representatives recently on the consent calendar, but with the four words, "Mr. President, I object," the Republican leader in the House at the time prevented its consideration under the rule of unanimity that then prevailed. The bill is still on the calendar. It will come up again soon. The Democrats are committed to bringing it forward, though not necessarily to push it. The force of "demonstrated public opinion," in which an organized group like the League of Women Voters plays an important part, could give it life, and perhaps push it over.

It is around this bill that the real test of strength of the reform element centers at this session.

And so we end as we began, by congratulating the League of Women Voters on its admirable campaign for the merit system. But we earnestly solicit that it give heed also, so far as it may have the power, to specific and practicable measures now pending. Of most of them it can be said that they are commended by all, and supported by few.

If the league's present campaign could secure enactment of this single Ramspeck bill, it would make a major contribution to the cause of better government in America.

Hedging With the Ground Hog

"CAN spring be far behind?" is not only a poet's cry. Prosy people ask the same question about this time of year. And the ever-willing and alert press does its bit toward bringing them the answer. Reporters and camera men rush forth to interview and photograph that oracle in which, before all others, the public reposes its interest if not entire confidence.

In the United States the delphic dispensation as to spring's whereabouts is the ground hog, though, as the national weekly, *Today*, points out, the porcupine has by heritage more right to the yearly publicity than the ground hog gets. For the superstition of a small burrowing animal's having "inside knowledge" concerning a rise or a fall on the thermometer, is believed to have originated in England, where the hedgehog did the forecasting. The porcupine is a cousin or two closer to the hedgehog than is the ground hog.

But Americans have depended so long on the ground hog that this matter of lineage—which is not truly republican anyway—will make little difference to them. It's results that count, after all. And, in a democracy so widely spread over territory, and comprehensive, therefore, of so many different needs and desires, it's results such as the ground hog produces that keeps everybody happy.

Here's how the ground hog produces those results, according to one report on ground-hoggery. At the appointed time, which is Feb. 2, the ground hogs all come out of their holes and look around. If they stay out, the people, of course know spring is just around the corner that prosperity used to be just around. But if they see their shadows and go back into their burrows, old man winter is going to have six weeks more of his icy breathing spell. Now ground hogs seem no more certain of what the people want than do the politicians as a class, so some of them—that is, the ground hogs—stay out and others go back, and you have the perfect party straddle so common in politics.

Or maybe you have an "Al" Smith among them who would rather "take a walk." Which, however, is no certain indication of what the weather is going to be.

An Editor of Punch

WITH apologies to Milton, the inscription, "Parody hath her victories no less renowned than war," might well be written on the portals of Punch.

In the midst of the storm and stress of war-racked years it fell to Sir Owen Seaman, as editor of that unique journal, to reassure his countrymen that civilization wasn't so smashed that laughter was banished from the earth. Punch's cartoons lampooned war lords with a certain acidity and pictured "Tommy's," unimaginative and cheerful, but they seldom lacked humor. If O. S. was an imperialist he was no jingoist. At the same time he was no defeatist. In the darkest days and in the four corners of the earth men and women could pick up Punch and

renew their faith in the sanity and stability of the British people.

"The function of humor," said Sir Owen, "is that of a solvent against shams and hypocrisies. It is a corrective against vulgarities and extravagances. It clears the air." Which is not a bad thing to remember in a world rather torn with prejudice and passion and greatly in need of a sweet tolerance.

Razing a Housing Program

THE immensity of the low-cost housing program apparently has overwhelmed most of official Washington. Under cover of an admirable new medium-cost housing program, the retreat from slum clearance and housing for the most needy is now sounded.

The earlier kindling enthusiasm of the New Dealers for monthly rents of \$5 and \$6 per room had bruised itself from the start against formidable and disillusioning obstacles. Private construction and real estate interests, in an unjustified panic, spun the webs of law around the various individual projects, and the Supreme Court may invalidate the one basic necessity for subsidized low rents—the federal power to condemn land for this social purpose. The Comptroller General now interprets existing laws as requiring a financial return on these projects at least equal to the interest rate on the national debt. And if this were not enough, the back-to-normalcy movement that is gaining ground at the expense of reform, is pouring cold water on the necessary expenditure of funds.

The story is one of harrowing retreat, ending now in at least a temporary striking of the colors, no doubt with the most earnest and perhaps heartbreaking regret. And yet to the public the obstacles can hardly seem more than legalistic and inconsistent with the times. There is no ethic of reasonable government which would block the federal authority from taking the lead, at least, in such a clear case of social need. If this be the case, the Administration will not be excused for letting the slum dweller down after opening up a new vision before him—particularly when the Supreme Court has not yet ruled on the land issue.

Perhaps laws drawn on another constitutional clause are in order. A system for working through state and local housing authorities might serve, and already Senator Wagner has come forward with such a plan. Perhaps even the creation of a specific constitutional power needs to be seriously discussed. At all events, private enterprise ought to recognize that federal subsidies in the lowest-cost field need not conflict with legitimate private construction in medium-cost housing.

If Britain can clear slums and revive employment in the heavy industries, the United States can. If a needy person in Sweden can get a plot of land at Stockholm with a prefabricated house on it for \$80 down, then the victim of organized squalor in the American city can expect of his national government a rescue program that is sturdy enough, and far-sighted enough, to withstand a few reverses. Secretary Ickes, at least, is undaunted. He says he will keep on fighting for \$5 rents, come what may.

Whither Industry?

Book News of the Day

THE Blue Eagle has been exiled to some economic Elba, but the cause for which this one-time emperor of birds fought is still very much astride. Somehow the nation's economy must steer clear of the Scylla of monopolies, with their high prices and lethal assaults on purchasing power, and the Charybdis of dog-eat-dog competition. So enter Nelson B. Gaskill, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, with a plan for "regulated competition."

In *THE REGULATION OF COMPETITION* (New York: Harper, \$2.50), Mr. Gaskill proposes a pattern of industrial government that theoretically would avert monopoly through external regulation by the Federal Trade Commission and would escape pitfalls of cutthroat competition by some degree of industrial self-government.

To achieve this balance, he would invoke a new federal trade law. The Sherman antitrust law, America's first attack on combinations, allegedly "cracked up" when the United States Supreme Court made enforcement of the act depend upon judicial interpretation of what constituted "unfair methods of competition." Woodrow Wilson, through the Clayton Act and the Federal Trade Commission law, engineered an ill-fated effort to wrest enforcement of trade policies from the court and to restore control to the legislative branch. But Congress fumbled the ball right back into the arms of the court, when it failed to define "unfair methods of competition."

Then the Trade Commission over-extended itself and encouraged the Trade Practice Conference bubble, which burst, but not until it had generated the concept of industrial self-government. There followed the NRA, which toppled when the courts again took the reins, decreeing the recovery act to be an unconstitutional delegation of power to the Executive. But both the Trade Practice Commission and the NRA had advanced Mr. Gaskill's ideal of regulated competition. What was at fault was the basic deficiency in the antitrust laws.

Mr. Gaskill consequently proposes that Congress cease attempting to farm out interpretation of industrial policy to the Executive or to an administrative commission. Let Congress pass a new trade law. Let Congress in this law define specifically what constitutes unfair methods of competition; let it definitively state what business may not do and what it may do. By this mixture of specific taboos and permissions, to be enforced but not interpreted by the Federal Trade Commission, Mr. Gaskill believes America could achieve a regulated competition that would not be dashed to futility by the courts.

But there are dangers. How will Mr. Gaskill achieve his balance? Regulated competition under NRA, for all its effort to fend off concentration of power by balancing labor against industry, proved monopolistic. Mr. Gaskill exercises labor from any integral role in his plan. He appears to believe industrial self-government could be controlled in the public interest by the Federal Trade Commission. He did not convince this reviewer that his proposal would be successful, where NRA, buttressed by labor and an Administration extraordinarily friendly to social reform, had failed.

Could Mr. Gaskill show how adequate control could be procured (perhaps, he has), he may have pointed a way that will enable America to avert a reactionary swing back to sheer monopoly or to extravagant competition. Unless that control can be demonstrated, a plan involving any considerable degree of industrial self-regulation may well appear to the public as a hair from the dog that bit it.

R. M. B.

Mirror of Opinion

When Is a Drunken Driver?

DRUNKEN driving, menace to life, and need of magisterial leniency in such cases has caused Mayor La Guardia to name a commission of medical and legal experts to devise methods to determine the degree of intoxication that is dangerous under the law.

It seems worth noting that no railroad or other transportation company would or could permit a man to drive a locomotive, trolley, subway train or bus if known to have been drinking. Drunken-driven automobiles are as threatening engines of death.

Fenializing of drinking has become indelibly identified with blue laws and bigotry, and rightly.

But while the sky might be the limit on a man's right to contain all the liquor he wants in bar or parlor, public right of another sort comes in when he carries more liquor than he can manage into the driver's seat of an automobile.

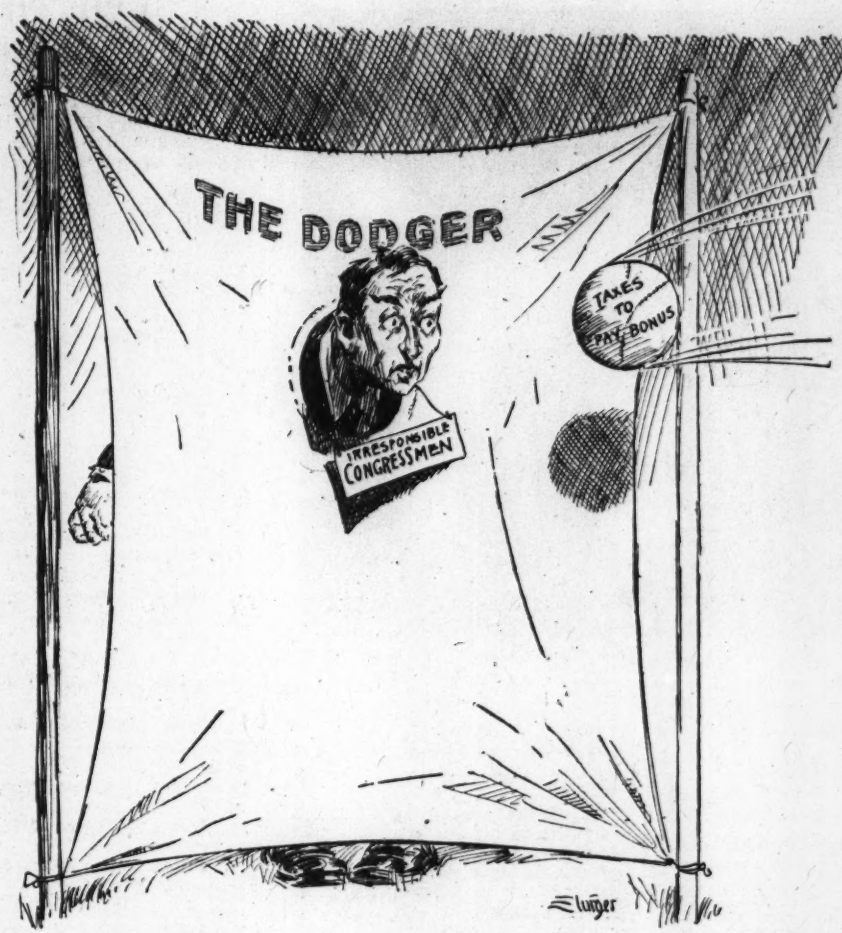
With traffic death toll what it is, it seems grotesque to quibble about where the hairbreadth line should be drawn to determine when a reckless driver is or is not intoxicated. The benefit of the doubt, henceforth, we believe, should be given to the children and grownups who might be added by his recklessness to the awesome daily list of killed and injured.—*World Telegram*.

Forty Years Ago—

GEN. THOMAS W. HYDE, president of the Bath Iron Works, seems to have touched upon the right chord in an interview when he gave a Washington reporter the other day. "Our chief trouble in building up a navy," he said, "is in the spasmodic way we go about it. There is no systematic method of appropriation, no working up to a fixed limit; one Congress may appropriate liberally, and the next give nothing."

"The adoption of a fixed policy with regard to our navy seems imperative. For instance, if it could be declared in some authoritative way that we would continue increasing its efficiency until we had a navy, say, half the size of Great Britain's, it would increase our prestige tremendously in every quarter of the globe."—*Bath, 40 Years Ago, Bath (Maine) Independent*.

Can He?



Curbing Crime by Checks

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Expressions in many publications show that the flight of the Lindbergh family has deeply touched the heart of the people and has as nothing before brought to consciousness the shameful condition of the country in regard to character and amount of its criminality.

Proposals to curb crime are being made. As far as I can see, they all aim at making punishment severer, swifter and more certain.

I wish to offer a suggestion in a quite different direction. I believe I can see a way, simple and practical, that would completely eradicate not only kidnapping but also almost all theft, burglary, robbery, larceny, in short, all crimes that are committed for money gain.

This is my plan: Let us make the use of the check system general. Every person that now handles money, if only as wage earner and consumer, should have a checking account, not in a bank but in a postal checking system to be established. All currency becomes superfluous, and will be withdrawn. In circulation remain the coins from the half dollar down. Checks are not negotiable by endorsement.

The result is obvious. Where ransom cannot be collected, kidnapping has no object, therefore no motive. Thieves, burglars, robbers, holdup men find nothing in safes, tills, and pockets but small change. The game's up!

The character of money would not be changed. "Book money" is no different from paper money that has no metal base; besides, the metal base could be restored without affecting the plan. The postal service should be free to all. The expense would be amply balanced by the saving in police, court and jail costs. No doubt there would be even an economic gain.

The new order of things need not be established suddenly by compulsion. It can be tried out in districts and gradually developed all over. Then, in a few years, the rest of the people that had not come in willingly, especially the gangsters, could be drawn in by withdrawing the last currency.

Portland, Ore. A. HOCHSCHILD

"Music and the Movies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article by Felix Borowski on "Music and the Movies" is indeed a disappointing one in view of the possibilities which the subject affords, and the necessity for constructive thinking and writing about it. The author is correct in writing that remarkably little has been accomplished in providing specially composed scores for American films, but it is impossible to discuss film music adequately without giving due recognition to the accomplishments of French and Russian film makers and, in lesser degree, the Germans.

Mr. Borowski writes that "polytonalists would receive a chilly reception in the studios of Hollywood." Be that as it may, Shostakovich, Honneger, Auric, Toch, Goossens, Prokofiev, Weill, Antliff and others, none of whom are exactly the Schuberts of their day, are successfully writing for the foreign films. (I am unable to discover that Hindemith has actually written music for any film.) I believe those musicians most anxious to see full-length operas playing in every neighborhood theater will realize that many of the present "chainaria" films are a necessary introduction to the real thing.

The improvement of music is not only one of the greatest needs of the American film, but one of the greatest opportunities for the American musician. Hollywood is notably receptive to ideas; therefore, competent discussion of the subject may bring results.

New Haven, Conn. H. EARLE JOHNSON

Muzzling Free Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the "Up and Down Beacon Hill" column in the Monitor, under the heading, "Muzzling Free Speech," it reads:

Massachusetts' "freedom of speech" even now gagged by the much discussed teachers' oath law. May soon have another muzzle in the form of a state control law.

So far as the teachers' oath law is concerned, this news item in the form of a statement of fact is inaccurate and should not go unchallenged. Even if the statement be regarded as inference, or fair comment, it is definitely unwarranted.

Is it possible that the columnist is unfamiliar with the text of the law? The law merely requires a teacher or a college professor or instructor to make an oath, or to make affirmation, if he prefers not to make oath, to support the federal and state constitutions, and only citizen teachers or professors are required to do that. Furthermore, there is a section of the law which expressly safeguards freedom of speech. It is as follows: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere in any way with the basic principle of the Constitution which assures every citizen freedom of thought and speech and the right to advocate changes and

The Wide Horizon

The Kingmakers

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

WHILE the 1936 presidential campaign is young, it is still possible to see not only the kings, but the kingmakers. Later on, a screen will be drawn in front of these important gentry; the spotlight will be played exclusively on the candidates, and the audience won't be able to see the exciting doings in the shadowy wings. Let us look at some of these all-important figures, as well as some whose absence tells a tale.

Now this isn't to say that any of the great public figures is not an important and able person in his own right. So are they all, honorable men. However, for the man, he needs a political counselor in the background. Nearly every great American leader has had his *fidus Achates*. Those who, like Lincoln, had no close friend and confidant felt the loss.

Let us look at Governor Landon first, partly because he has made the greatest political impression in the last week, and partly because his private advisers have been so very skillful. Governor Landon's most important adviser is Roy Roberts of the Kansas City Star. Mr. Roberts' name is not known at all outside newspaper circles, but it is known to every newspaper man. He is a jovial, rotund, red-faced man of spry, young middle years, with a heap of political knowledge concealed under a bland exterior, and a rolling blue eye. He was formerly Washington correspondent of the Star, has attended many national conventions, has a multitude of the best newspaper contacts and sources of information in every part of the country. The Kansas City Star, which has fairly liberal views and the most conservative format of any newspaper in the country (small type, miniature headlines), is a good deal like Governor Landon—the Kansas Coolidge.

Well, Roy Roberts is credited with having managed the astute Landon candidacy thus far: with telling the Governor not to get out into the firing line, to let his friends do all the talking—and how they do talk—and to strike only at strategic moments, such as in the elaborately arranged Kansas Day speech.

Of course, Roy Roberts is not the only able adviser helping Governor Landon. There is William Allen White, with an eternal flame of liberalism to keep the Governor from swinging too far toward the tempting reactionary havens of the East. There are his political associates, like Republican Senator Arthur Capper, who has supported the New Deal early and often, and backed the AAA only just before the Supreme Court threw it out. The Governor's friends are thus mostly on the liberal side.

At Palo Alto it is an interesting story: Bushy-eyed, slow, genial, mellow Ben Allen is handling the Hoover public relations these days, helping out on the new Hoover speeches, talking with the press "boys" when they turn up. This Ben Allen, who originally did the "build-up" on Mr. Hoover in the Belgian relief and food administration days, had been lacking in the entourage for some time; now his influence is strikingly evident. But he is more of an adviser on press contacts than an *alter ego* in high policy. For that, Mr. Hoover still goes to many old friends—a host of conservative Californians, including the Chancellors of the Los Angeles Times, and other men of substance in many parts of the country. But the influences tugging at him are on the conservative side of the fence.

And what of the White House? Well, the quizzical, warm-hearted, shrewd little gnome who "advised" (and what an understatement that word is!) Mr. Roosevelt from the 1912 days until 1934, is still incapacitated. The President and his two secretaries went out to see Louis McHenry Howe on Thursday last. He still holds the title of chief secretary, but "Louie" is not in active political life. Nobody is really taking his place. The lack has been noticed time and again. Nearest substitute is Charles Michelson, another stooped, wrinkled, and genial veteran, the publicity director of the Democratic National Committee. He it was who led the onslaught against Mr. Hoover; his talents are not so striking when on the defensive. But he is as shrewd as ever. There is also James A. Farley; and then a buzzing hive of self-appointed advisers, some of whose counsel is snorted at by the older, wiser group. On balance, it is accurate to say that Mr. Roosevelt does not have as candid, devoted, or penetrating advice as he formerly enjoyed.

Of the other great ones Col. Frank Knox has a higher command, both in Washington and Chicago, made up partly of his own newspaper's correspondents. Senator Borah has his lifetime associates, but he usually marches alone. Just now he is perhaps embarrassed by the exuberant company of Hamilton Fish, self-appointed campaign manager. Governor Talmadge is teaming with a group of men whose background is unashamedly based on reaction or race. Keen and unbiased observers back from Macon and Atlanta say: "That man is playing with fire." They are hoping that the whole Talmadge play has been exaggerated.

Governor Smith now associates closely with John J. Raskob, who ushered him into life insurance and real estate. But in his case it is an inside adviser, who is missing: the late Mrs. Belle Moskowitz, set down by all who knew her as one of the political and sociological geniuses of her time. This, say many of Governor Smith's old friends, explains much.

"Feelings, Not Figures"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for the article by Roger Babson, "Feelings, Not Figures," in the Monitor. It should be in every home in America.

Fox Lake, Wis. ISABELLA HOTCHKISS